The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5400. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate in the Senate on Private War Claims.

Speech of Gen. Butler on the Financial Situation.

The Proposed Protectorates for Hayti and St. Domingo.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Gen. BUTLER made his speech to-day—the "New Gospel of Finance," as Senator SUMNER calls it. He got it in by a characteristic parliamentary maneuvre. He first obtained unanimous consent to introduce a bill for reference, which was granted, and he introduced his illimitable greenback bill, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. He then moved to reconsider that reference, which motion being debatable, he proceeded to give his reasons why it should not be referred, which reasons consisted of a carefully prepared and printed speech on the general subject of the finances, occupying one hour and thirty-five minutes in its delivery. It was listened to with earnest attention by nearly the whole House, and is pronounced by those who differ with him as a very able and ingenious presentation of his popular views.

PROTECTORATES FOR HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

Gen. BANKS to-day reported, or, more properly, introduced from the Foreign Relations Committee the protectorate resolution for Hayti and St. Domingo, noticed in these dispatches several days ago. It was distinctly understood that the Committee did not agree to it, and it therefore came before the House as a naked proposition, without anything more than individual support. Gen. BANKS, however, proceeded with an able speech in support of the idea, and engaged the attention of the whole House for nearly an hour. He admitted that the action proposed was without precedent, but this was an age of new things and new ideas, and sooner or later this action would be taken by some Power. Revolution could not go on in those countries eternally without sapping the foundations of civil government the world over. At present there is much hostility to the proposition, but it will probably gather some strength by discussion. A vote may be reached to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL.

An indication of the probable fate of the Tariff bill occurred in the House to-day. Mr. WASHBURNE reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and asked that it be made the special order for to-morrow. Mr. MOORHEAD moved that the Tariff bill be made the special order in its place. On a vote by tellers, Mr. WASHBURNE's motion was carried by yeas 73, nays 38. This is not a test vote, of course, but it is a straw. The Ways and Means Committee were engaged to-day in considering amendments to the bill, but did not reach any conclusions of importance.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had an informal consideration of the St. Thomas treaty to-day, but nothing indicative of future action was developed.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE REPEAL.

It is a serious error to assume, as some papers do, that all the Republicans who voted against the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, did so from a lack of confidence in Gen. GRANT. Such an assumption does them great injustice, and Gen. GRANT himself will be among the last to attribute such a motive to the votes of men like GARFIELD, DELANO, SHELLABARGER, POMEROY, LAFLIN, AMES, JENCKES, PIKE and others. They do not belong to the faction commonly called extreme Radicals, and Gen. GRANT has no more faithful supporters than they. Most of the extreme men voted for the repeal. The negative vote was larger than it would have been had the bill come from the Committee in the regular way. Coming up as it did, many Republicans looked upon an affirmative vote as making too much haste to conciliate the coming power, and this, coupled with the objection to putting such important measures through under the whip of the previous question, caused some of the ablest and most practical men in the House to vote in the negative. Probably no one thing did more to secure the passage of the bill yesterday than the positive statement by the highly-respected Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. JAMES F. WILSON, that the Committee had agreed to such a bill, but that owing to the short session they would be unable to report it in regular order under the call of their Committee. The assumption that Mr. SUMNER will head the opposition to the repeal in the Senate is also unwarranted. He has made no public statement of his views on the subject, but in private conversation he has indicated that he will vote for the repeal.

FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

The Senate Finance Committee were in session to-day, but no action was taken on any of the numerous bills before them. There was a general discussion on the order of business, and the Committee will endeavor to agree on some scheme and present it to the Senate at as early a day as possible.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA AND VIRGINIA.

The Judiciary Committee will meet to-morrow, when the reconstruction question of Georgia and Virginia will be taken up. There appears to be a strong feeling in the Senate in favor of the objects of the Virginia delegation and the proposed plan for the admission of that State to representation in Congress.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day agreed that they would report no more bills for the relief of political disabilities until the claims of the States of Georgia and Mississippi were decided. Gen. GILLEM will go before the Committee to-morrow.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Gen. DODGE, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, to-day received a dispatch announcing that the track had reached the 1,000 mile post, and was within twenty miles of Salt Lake Valley. This Company expects to build 120 miles of the remaining distance. A decision by the President as to where the two roads shall meet is expected at an early day. If each build on the route now laid out, parallel lines for some distance are probable. A connection must be forced by the Government to prevent this.

PARTIES AND RECEPTIONS.

The gay season is fairly opened in Washington. Fashionable circles are astir to-night in consequence of a grand bal dansant given by Hon. D. McLAREN and lady, of New-York. Six hundred invitations are out, and the attendance is very large, including many representatives of the most distinguished society at the Capital. The music, refreshments and all the arrangements are of a most superior character. Speaker COLFAX resumes his usual weekly levees on Friday evening. Mrs. COLFAX will preside, assisted by Mrs. MATTHEWS and daughter. The President, assisted by his daughters, Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVER, will give his first evening reception on Tuesday evening next, the 19th instant.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

THE INAUGURATION.

The following is the concurrent resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. DRIGGS, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and passed:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that so much of the Capitol as hereinafter mentioned be granted to the Committee of Controllers, in which to conduct the inaugural proceedings other than official of President and Vice-President, on the 4th of March next, to wit: The rotunda, the old Hall of Representatives, the Senate corridors and the Senate public reception room, the passage leading thence to the rotunda and old hall, and so much of the basement not used by Committees as may be required. The Senate Chamber, the hall of Representatives, Committee-rooms, and all other parts of the building to be closed to the public, except the east entrance to the Senate. The occupation is not to take place until after the official inauguration, and the building is to remain all the time in charge of and under the control of the Sergeants-at-arms of the two Houses of Congress.

Several meetings of persons interested in the proper observance of the ceremonies (other than official) usually connected with the inauguration of President and Vice-President of the United States, have been held in this city. The Committee controlling the movement consists of the following gentlemen: Senator E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the Union Republican Congressional Committee; Hon. R. C. Schenck, Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Committee; Gen. J. R. Hawley, President of the late Chicago Convention; Gov. Wm. Claflin, President of the National Republican Committee; Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the same; Gen. H. A. Barnum, Chairman of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee; Gen. N. P. Chipman, Secretary of the same; Mayor Bowen, of Washington; A. S. Solomons and W. S. Huntington, representing the citizens of Washington; Wm. A. Cook, President of the Republican Association of the District of Columbia; Judge J. M. Edmonds, President of the National Union League; Lieut.-Gen. Sherman and Major-Gen. Hunter, representing the Army of the United States; Vice-Admiral Porter and Rear-Admiral Bailey, representing the Navy; G. T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol; Ben Perley Poore, President of the Washington Correspondents' Club; Hon. John W. Forney, representing the Press; Mayor Welch, of Georgetown, and H. D. Cooke, representing the citizens of Georgetown. The following compose the Executive Committee: R. C. Schenck, E. D. Morgan, S. J. Bowen, N. P. Chipman, Ben Perley Poore, T. L. Tullock, A. S. Solomons, W. S. Huntington and E. Clark. The foregoing constitute a general committee for the management of the inauguration procession and reception, and the unofficial ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. It is expected that the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol, the old Hall of Representatives, the Senate and House corridors and Senate Reception Room, and so much of the basement as may be required by the caterer, will be permitted to be used, a concurrent resolution to that effect having passed in the House to-day. The tickets of admission have been fixed at $10 for one gentleman and two ladies, with $2 for each additional lady. Complimentary tickets to the festivities are to be issued only to the President and Vice-President elect and their families, and they will be the guests of the occasion. The use of wines or liquors are prohibited, and the entertainment will be conducted on temperance principles. The surplus funds which may be realized will be donated to the National Lincoln Monument Association. Brevet Major-Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB has been appointed Grand Marshal. He is a grandson of Col. SAMUEL B. WEBB, who was Grand Marshal at the first inauguration of President WASHINGTON.

THE TREATIES WITH CHINA.

In compliance with the requirements of the act of June 22, 1860, to carry into effect the provisions of the treaties with China and certain other Oriental nations, the President transmitted to Congress a copy of eight rules agreed upon between the Chinese Imperial Government and the Minister of the United States, and those of other foreign Powers accredited to that Government, for conducting the proceedings of the joint tribunal in cases of confiscation and fines for breaches of Revenue laws of that Empire. The rules provide for an adjudication of such cases in first instance by a Board consisting of the American Consul and the Chinese Commissioners of Customs and the Chinese Superintendent of Customs. An appeal in certain cases may be taken to the higher authorities of both nations at Pekin, and the proceedings, character of proof, &c., are regulated with great minuteness of detail. An accompanying letter from the Secretary of State to J. ROSS BROWNE, American Minister to China, communicates the President's assent to the rules, and commends the diligence and ability with which Mr. WILLIAMS, our Chargé de Affaires, *ad interim*, has practiced in securing the adoption of a code which promises to be so highly beneficial to the commerce in the East. The Secretary of State urges Congress to approve of these rules.

RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

President JOHNSON and his daughters will hold a reception on Friday evening next, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day the following:

Postmasters—George H. Pierson, Salem, Mass.; Henry Boyd, White Plains, N. Y.; Peter C. Harner, Watkins, N. Y.; Chauncey Harris, Elizabeth, N. J.; David W. Storment, Topeka, Kansas; A. W. Kelley, Pen Yan, N. Y.; James Hare, Hays City, Kan. Andrew J. Simmonds, Collector of Internal Revenue at Montana; A. S. Robertson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Louisiana. Charles J. Cooles, Assayer of the Mint at Charlotte, N. C. David H. Abell, Assessor for the Twenty-Fifth District of New York. Nathaniel A. Adams, Surveyor-General of Arkansas. David Speaks, Attorney for the Western District of Texas. James H. Hackberry, Attorney for Arkansas; George J. Stubblefield, Attorney for Middle Tennessee.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition in the form of a series of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in Macon, Ga., on the 1st of January, setting forth the deplorable condition of things in that State, and asking the passage of SUMNER's bill as a remedy.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a memorial, signed by FRANKLIN HAVEN, GEORGE BUPTON, HENRY G. GARDNER and other capitalists, setting forth that the proposed subsidies to the Northern Pacific Railroad and to the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad will amount besides land grants to $125,000,000, and offering to construct either or both the roads for a subsidy of $15,000 per mile in addition to the land grants, thus saving to the Treasury $75,000,000, and offering to give bonds indorsed by capitalists representing $100,000,000. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he was opposed to the granting of any subsidies to railroad companies, but presented this memorial because one of the signers was a constituent of his.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably the resolution to print 10,000 copies of Commissioner WELLS' report for the use of the Senate. Adopted.

THE REMAINS OF MINISTER COGGSWELL.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the resolution to provide for bringing home the remains of our late Minister COGGSWELL, and it was adopted.

TRANSFERRING GRANTS AND CHARTERS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to prevent the alienation to foreigners of grants or privileges derived from the United States.

It provides that it shall not be lawful, without the express consent of Congress first obtained, to assign or transfer to any alien person or foreign corporation any charter, grant or privilege derived from the United States, and designed to promote or regulate intercourse with any foreign nation.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to continue the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad. Referred.

The bill provides for the incorporation of the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad Company to construct and maintain a railroad from Little Rock, Ark., to the eastern terminus of the National Pacific Railroad, on the Rio Grande. In aid of the enterprise the bill proposes to grant twenty alternate sections of public lands per mile on each side of the road, and also an issue of Government thirty-year six per cent. currency bonds to the amount of $16,000 per mile, to be secured by a second mortgage on the property of the Company.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to provide for an additional term of the United States Circuit Court in Arkansas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to grant a portion of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth to aid in the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at that place. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REBEL COURTS.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING the Senate took up and passed the bill relating to the time for finding indictments in the United States Courts in the lately rebel States.

It provides that such indictments may be found in any State for two years after the restoration of the State to a representation in Congress, but does not apply to treason or other political offences.

INDIAN CHILDREN.

Mr. ROSS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back with an amendment the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to appoint guardians or trustees for minor Indian children who may be entitled to pensions or bounties under existing laws.

CAPTIVE CHILDREN.

Mr. CORBETT, from the same Committee, reported the House bill for the relief of HELEN and HELOISE LINCOLN, and for the withholding of money from the tribes of Indians holding American captives, with amendments which provide that the income from the sum of $5,000 for each of said children be reserved from moneys due the Kiowa Indians, shall be used for their education and support, and the principal be paid them on attaining their majority.

PRIVATE WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Decatur, Ala.

Mr. DAVIS being entitled to the floor argued at length in favor of the bill and against the doctrine that the State of Alabama was ever the enemy's territory, or that loyal citizens of the United States were ever public enemies or could be made so by the action of their disloyal neighbors. He maintained that everything done by the rebel Governments in the Southern States by way of taking those States out of the Union was null and void, and the rebellion within its territory could no more take Alabama out of the Union than the conquering of the Territory of Michigan by the English in the war of 1812 made or could make that enemy's country. But the true ground upon which in his judgment the claim of Miss MURPHY rested was the provision of the Constitution, that private property shall not be taken for public purposes without compensation, a provision not to be nullified or explained away by any principle of national or international laws, because the Government established by the Constitution is *sui generis*, and its powers and duties are not to be comprehended or interpreted upon the principles which apply to the other forms of government.

Mr. RICE said that he viewed the case on the assumption that Miss MURPHY had always been a loyal citizen of the United States; that the property in question belonged to her, and was taken by the Government deliberately for a public use, and upon this assumption, he held that Miss MURPHY was as much entitled to compensation for her property, as if she, and it, had been located in New-York or Massachusetts.

Mr. BUCKALEW regarded the taking of Miss MURPHY's property as in the nature of a forced loan, and thought therefore that the questions involved could be best determined upon principles applicable to a loan forced by the Government from one of its peaceful citizens. Our country had fortunately had little experience of forced loans, but they had always been common in the South American Republics, and from the knowledge of them, which he had acquired by a residence in one of the Republics, he confessed that he felt a strong antipathy to the pretences by which such loans were generally sought to be justified. The only tenable ground of opposition to allowing claims like this was its inexpediency. Abstract justice would require that a Government after a war should indemnify every person who had been faithful to it, and had suffered special loss, but every one knew this to be impossible, because it would impose unbearable burdens on the people, and therefore every Government was obliged to limit its liability by refusing to pay for the loss inflicted by the enemy, and in other ways. But the property of Miss MURPHY was not lost by the action of the enemy; it was taken deliberately by the Government for a public purpose, and he felt he could vote to recompense her for it without assenting to any principle which would impose upon the Government an inconvenient and measurable amount of obligation. If it should be decided that a military commander in an insurrectionary district can take the private property of a loyal citizen for the public use without incurring from the Government any obligation to pay for it on the return of peace, in case of any future rebellion it would be safer to be a rebel than to be loyal. It would amount to a license to military commanders to do what they pleased with the property of private individuals in an insurrectionary district. Two classes of citizens were, he thought, entitled to special credit for their conduct during war; the loyalists of the South and those at the North who sustained the Government of the United States, notwithstanding the errors and the gross outrages committed by the party in power, and, belonging to the latter class himself, he appealed to the Senate to do justice to a lady belonging to the former.

Mr. SUMNER said the discussion of this claim had made clear two things—the magnitude of the interests involved, and the simplicity of the principles by which the question should be determined. That question, assuming the loyalty of Miss MURPHY, was, whether the nation was bound to indemnify loyal citizens domiciled in a rebel State. In this case three things were to be noticed: first, that the petitioner was domiciled in a rebel State; second, that the property taken was situated within a rebel State; and, third, that the property was taken under the necessities of war. These three facts presented the case. A case easy to decide, however painful it might be to make the decision. The rule of international law applicable to it was, the property of persons domiciled in an enemy's country is liable to seizure and capture, without regard to the alleged friendly or loyal character of the owners. This rule might seem harsh; but it should be remembered that it was a rule of war, which from the beginning to the end was terrible harshness. The concession of complete belligerency in law to the rebels had removed all ground for doubt as to the applicability of the principles of international law to our late civil war. The nation had against the rebellion two sources of power—two arsenals of rights and powers: First, the rights and powers of sovereignty, and second, those of war, the former described by the Constitution, the latter by the laws of war. A rebel might be pursued by the nation either as a traitor or as a belligerent. When pursuing him as a traitor, he was entitled to all the forms and delays provided for in the Constitution; but when pursuing him as a belligerent, a new rule and not the Constitution governed. The provisions of the Constitution were silent, and international law prevailed as soon as the rebellion had grown into a war; and the fact that it was a civil war made no difference in that respect. The claimant in the case having been domiciled in a rebel State, and therefore a public enemy, and her property having been situated there and taken under the necessities and law of war, she was clearly not entitled to compensation.

Mr. SUMNER cited numerous authorities to show the compensation allowed to American loyalists by Great Britain for their losses during the war of the Revolution, and the compensation granted by Congress in a few cases to American citizens for losses, was given upon the ground of expediency and generosity; it was not a matter of right. In conclusion he expressed the opinion that many cases of greater hardship than this one might be presented for the consideration of Congress.

Mr. WARNER said he had no hope to throw any light upon the law of the matter, and he would not attempt it; but there was no authority that could [illegible] and if any or all the writers on international law [illegible] that a Government was under no obligation to pay its loyal citizens for their property taken for public use, then he appealed from their decision to the judgment and conscience of the nation, and to the great considerations of the public policy. He warned the Government, and especially his own party, that they had no friends to spare at the South, and if this were put forth as the rule by which the nation was to be governed in dealing with its Southern friends, they would soon be even fewer than they are now. The well-being of the people of the South, white and black, depended upon the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and that, in his judgment, depended in a large measure upon the policy of the Government in regard to the claims of loyal Southerners like Miss MURPHY.

Mr. MORTON said he had listened with great interest to the discussion of the legal principles involved in this case, but, upon reflection, he had become satisfied that Congress must take a much broader view of the question than the technical legal view, and, in order to determine it right, should look rather to the peculiar condition of our country than to the opinions of PUFFENDORF, GROTIUS or VATTEL, whose works were written in other countries and under different circumstances. So far as the claim of Miss MURPHY was concerned, he was by no means satisfied that she was entitled to compensation, and he would vote to recommit the bill. But upon the general question of compensation to loyal citizens of the South, he wished to say a few words. Wherever in Indiana, or Ohio, or Pennsylvania, or any Northern State, a military camp had been formed, the owner of the property on which it was formed had been paid; and the proposition that a loyal citizen of the South, whose property was taken and used in the same way, ought not to be paid because he did live at the South, where it was more difficult and dangerous to be loyal than at the North, was revolting to every man's sense of justice and ought not to be entertained for a moment. The rule should be that whenever a loyal man in the North would be paid for his property which was deliberately taken by the Government, a loyal man in the South whose property was appropriated in the same way should be paid for it, and whenever a loyal man in the North would be paid for property destroyed in the course of a march or a battle, so a loyal man in the South should be paid for his property destroyed in the same way. By adopting a more technical rule some money might undoubtedly be saved; but in the end it would prove to be penny wise pound foolish economy.

The President then announced the appointment of Messrs. ABBOTT and RICE as additional members of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

At 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize the issue of a national currency, to assure its stability and elasticity, lessen the interest on the public debt, and reduce the rate of interest, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, after the 30th day of June next, to issue, on the faith and credit of the United States, $350,000,000, and such further sum as may be required to carry into effect the provisions of this act, in certificates of value of the Treasury of the United States, not bearing interest, and of such amounts as he may deem expedient, if not less than one dollar each, which shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatever, except where the law creating such claim or demand requires that the same shall be paid in coin, and shall be lawful money and legal tender in payment of all public and private debts, except as aforesaid, within the United States, and shall be receivable in payment for all loans made to the United States: said certificates of value shall be in the similitude of Treasury notes heretofore issued, except that they shall bear only on their face the denomination or value for which they are money; together with appropriate vignettes to prevent counterfeiting, and such signatures, checks and numbers, or other references as may be best to prevent over issue or forgeries; and on the back thereof shall be printed the provisions of the law under which they are issued.

SEC. 2. That after the 30th day of June next the National Banks shall cease to be banks of issue, and all taxes on their circulation shall thereafter cease, and it shall be the duty of every Collector or other officer having received in payment of a debt or tax due to the United States any bill heretofore issued by any National Bank, to return the same on the first day of each succeeding month until the first day of January in the year 1870, when such bills shall be no longer receivable, to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be canceled and destroyed in his presence, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, of which destruction a memorandum containing the amount of the bills, their numbers and the name of the bank issuing them, shall be made in a book kept for that purpose, and signed by the officers aforesaid, and such Collector or other officer shall be credited in his account with the amount so returned, and the same shall be done with all other bank bills and legal-tender notes now issued, or which shall be issued, when they are returned to the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That whenever the bills of any National Bank, received in payment of any debt or tax due to the United States, shall be returned to the Comptroller of the Treasury, he shall charge on the amount thereof 365-100 per cent. interest per annum in coin, which shall be deducted from the amount of interest payable by the United States to said bank on the bonds lodged for the security of said bills until an equal amount of certificates of value, or of three per cent. certificates issued in pursuance of the act of March 2, 1867, and the act of July 3, 1868, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States by each bank, whereupon a pro rata amount of said bonds shall be returned to such bank.

SEC. 4. That after the 30th day of December next no National Bank bill shall be received by any officer of the United States in payment of any public debt or tax, but each of the National Banks may at any time return to the Comptroller of the Currency an amount issued to such bank and then outstanding and unredeemed in his books, and receive a *pro rata* amount of the bonds lodged as security therefor, and from the 30th of said June said National Banks shall be charged 365-100 per cent. in coin on the amount of all bills outstanding and unredeemed in the manner before provided, to be deducted from the interest payable on said bonds, so long as said bills shall remain outstanding and unredeemed.

SEC. 5. After the 30th of June next each Collector and disbursing officer, except the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, having in his hands any legal-tender notes belonging to the Treasury of New-York, shall forthwith return the same to the nearest Assistant Treasury of the United States, and receive therefor an equal amount of certificates of value of convenient denominations for payment and circulation of credit on his account, as he may select; and on the 1st day of each month thereafter every such officer shall make a like return of legal-tender notes as may come into his possession, and receive a like credit therefor; and after the 30th of June no disbursing officer of the United States shall pay out or disburse any other money save certificates of value, except when he may be ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay or disburse coin.

SEC. 6. After the 30th day of June next any person or association, whether banking or other, owning any bond of the United States of $100, or any multiple thereof payable to bearer, bearing six per cent. interest in coin, with the coupon for accrued interest attached, may present the same to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or other public depositary to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and who shall have lodged in the Treasury of the United States sufficient security, and shall receive therefor ninety per cent. of the par on the face in certificates of value in such denominations as he may choose, paying on that amount at the rate of 365-100 per cent. per annum interest in coin for thirty days, and until he shall return an equal amount of said certificates to the Treasury of the United States, and said bond or bonds shall remain in the Treasury as security for the certificates so delivered, and the interest thereon which shall be deducted from the interest to be paid by the United States on such bonds at any time after thirty days. The owner of any bond so pledged in the Treasury of the United States may return certificates of value equal to ninety per cent. of the value thereof, and receive back his bond and coupons pledged as before provided, less the interest, and said certificate and the amount thereof paid to him, and the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer when said bond is pledged shall during the time of the deposit pay to the owner thereof the accrued interest thereon beyond that due on said certificates once in every six months.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be coined tokens of value which shall be legal tenders and lawful money for any sum less than one dollar, as fractional currency of the denomination of ten cents or upward, in the similitude of silver coin, of silver so alloyed with copper or other metal as to be fifty per cent. less in value than the denomination thereof, and therewith to redeem the fractional currency of the United States, unless presented to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums of $5 or upward, after the 30th of June next, and on the 15th day of December next such fractional paper currency shall not be received by any officer of the United States, except for redemption as before provided.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

He moved to reconsider the motion, and thereupon made the following speech in support of the bill:

MR. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The currency of a thighly commercial, expanding, industrious, and productive and free people, by which their values are measured and exchanged, should be *uniform, sound, cheap, stable, and elastic. Uniformity* is that quality which gives the same value in every part thereof to the money of a country. This quality our present currency possesses in a sufficient degree of perfection. *Soundness* may be defined as certainty that the currency is so secured that it can never fail of exchangeability for equal intrinsic values. No American permits himself to doubt but that our legal tenders and national bank notes, secured by the pledge of public faith, guaranteed by all the resources and power of the country, are to be made good to the extent of value printed on their face. Our present currency, therefore, possesses the quality of soundness for all purposes of internal business and trade. As to cheapness, all financial writers agree that a paper currency is the cheapest of all possible mediums of circulation, whether as regards the cost of its supply or of its wear and tear, or because of being non-producing capital while circulating from hand to hand. If gold and silver were used in its stead, or locked up as a basis for its redemption, they would be so much idle and dead capital doing duty as currency only, and the nation so using it would suffer the loss of interest on so much wasted capital. It is apparent that paper being but the sign or token of value yields no loss of interest upon itself as capital while used as currency. While, therefore, in these particulars, our present currency is cheap enough, yet there is another sense in which that term is sometimes used in relation to money, but more properly to capital, which our present currency wholly fails to satisfy, and which it will be necessary to examine hereafter. I refer to the enormous price at which money or capital is now furnished to the consumer or user. *Stability* of currency is, perhaps, the most important of all its attributes. It may be well enough defined as a quality of currency when used as a standard and measure of value which renders it unchangeable at all times as compared with itself. A measure of value should no more change than should the measures of length, quantity, or weight. It should be at all times one and the same. When all the property of a people is once adjusted to such a measure of value, it is of comparatively little moment what that measure may be.

To illustrate: We have two measures of weight, the pound troy and the pound avoirdupois. We find no special inconvenience in their use, as the classes of objects submitted to their measure have remained unchanged for many years, and are bought and sold with regard to the difference between them, which also is invariable. So as to length. It is entirely unimportant whether we had adopted at first the imperial yard of Britain or the metre of France as a measure of length, provided we maintain it unchanged. In the sense in which we have defined stability, our present currency is greatly deficient. This arises from the fact that instead of being an unvarying standard of value of itself, it is continually measured by another standard, to wit, gold, which is itself variable. Further, our currency is still more fluctuated by empirical attempts, either of legislation or administration, on the one hand to increase its value by bringing it nearer to gold, or on the other by combinations of brokers and bankers to reduce or enhance its value for the purposes of speculation and unjust gain. This variability in our legal tenders is yet more largely enhanced because of the law which provides that they shall not be received for the duties imposed by the Government on imports, which annually amount to forty-five hundredths of the whole currency in circulation. To buy this sum in gold, therefore, causes our lawful money to be used in fact as an article of merchandise or commodity, to be exchanged for gold, which, for this purpose, is the only legal value in the country. If, on the contrary, the legal tender had been made receivable in payment of all public dues, whether internal or external, and the amount issued fixed by law had remained unchanged, without power in the Secretary of the Treasury, by hoarding, funding or retiring it, to change its volume, it would then have become a fixed, permanent and stable value, to which all the property of the country would have assimilated itself—a standard not to be changed save by a law, of which change the whole country would have ample previous notice. As its value as a standard would, in that case, have depended on the amount or value fixed by law, it is difficult to see why the currency might not be as unchangeable and unvarying a measure of the value of all property as the yard and pound the measure length and weight of all substances, are made invariable by legal enactment.

The term *elasticity*, as applied to currency, I will define as the power of contracting or expanding its volume, according to some known rule, to meet the necessities of its use in business, arising from its activity, its sluggishness, or from the needs of increased population. At first thought, this quality might seem opposed to the definition of stability which we have just given, but careful consideration will show that it is not so, as elasticity, as an attribute of currency, should pertain to it, not as a measure of value, but as a representative of active capital. Stability is the fixedness of the volume of the currency as compared with property measured by it. Elasticity increases or lessens the volume determined by the necessities for its use. Elasticity is by no means synonymous with fluctuation, the latter being the increase or diminution of value of the currency at one time as compared with another; the former is the change of volume only as compared with itself. To give an illustration from a sensible object: water is the most unstable, but the least elastic of substances. A currency to meet this requirement of elasticity should have such capability of volume as to adapt itself to the highest needs of the internal business and commerce of the country, and at the same time such contractibility as to adapt itself to the state of greatest depression without in either case affecting its soundness or stability or value. This quality of the currency is the element of its highest usefulness and safety as a circulating medium. In nothing is our present currency more deficient. It has a limit fixed by law, beyond which it cannot go, however great the exigencies of the business of the country may be; it contains within itself no power of contraction when not needed. Its volume must then remain still the same, seeking investment and profit in speculation and adventure forced by the selfishness of bankers and capitalists.

Again, not being capable of expansion the unprincipled and adventurous capitalist can calculate exactly how much currency he must lock up at the time when it is most needed to bring about financial crisis and distress, and thus involve in ruin the unsuspecting and honest merchant and dealer, who is made the victim of unlawful combinations which he can neither foresee nor control. A deplorable example of this as a practical fact has taken place within a few weeks under our eyes, by which the managers of an insolvent railroad, in connection with certain banks, who should have been regulators instead of regraters of the currency, contrived to sequester some thirty millions, and thus to bring about a stringency in the money market, and a consequent depression in the public securities of some five per cent. in a single day, out of which the conspirators might realize large profits. This process of robbing the community may now be repeated at pleasure. A system of currency which permits its guardians, the banks which issue it, to thus sport with the public credit and oppress the merchant, depress the public funds, and unsettle the business of the country, is clearly defective, as it is the duty of Congress at once to provide the remedy for that defect. We see, therefore, that our currency is uniform, cheap and sound enough, but that it lacks stability from fluctuation and elasticity to accommodate itself to the changes in the demands of business. Our financial system has another great and overshadowing defect, controlling the prosperity and development of the industry and resources of the country. *When called into use as a representative of capital, our money is enormously dear!* Three hundred and fifty-six millions of it, not now taking into account the fractional currency issued by the Government, was at once funded into gold-bearing bonds at six per cent., untaxable by State and municipal authorities, and as is lately claimed—but without warrant of law—untaxable by the Government itself; so that whoever uses it in his business must pay an equivalent of ten or eleven per cent. for its use. The remainder—say $300,000,000—is issued to the banks by the Government, which pays some $18,000,000 to them for the privilege of furnishing and indorsing it, cannot be obtained by the consumer from the banks short of nine to ten per cent. interest, reckoning exchange and commissions, that he who uses it must pay. Out of the great cities and away from the sea-board, the average rate of interest is at least twelve per cent. In many sections of the Southern States, on whose productions of the great staples, cotton and tobacco, as our chief exports to meet the balance of trade which is against us, we must depend, money cannot be obtained at any price upon any security, and, if got at all, the average rates are twenty-four per cent. In view of this, it will be seen the rate of interest becomes a matter of national importance as affecting our commercial relations with the other countries of the world. Cotton can be produced in Africa and India by the use of capital costing not more than four or, at most, five per cent. per annum, while the capital used in producing our cotton costs twenty-four per cent.; thus making a direct discrimination against our producer of twenty per cent., which of itself is to the foreigner a quite sufficient profit on the business. The high rate of interest, which raises the value of all our productions, and the fixed limit to our currency, which is taken advantage of to produce financial panics and distress, imperatively demands the most prompt and efficient remedy. It can neither be denied nor delayed with safety or justice to our people as individuals, or to the country as a nation. Impressed as we are with the necessity for some amendment of our financial system to effect these objects, still we must remember that every great or sudden change in the finances of the country has ever been, as it ever must be, the fruitful parent of panic: depression of business, paralysis of industry and disaster. This consideration ought to circumscribe our action within somewhat narrow limits.

The only comprehensive remedy for the infelicities of our currency and financial condition that has been proposed, as far as I know, is that we should resume specie payments at once or at some period more or less remote, or, in other words, that we should return to the currency existing before the war, with the substitution only of the national for the State banks, *i. e.*, that the Government should conduct its affairs by the receipt and payment of specie, and that the banks should have in their vaults one-fourth of the amount of their circulation in gold, thus to be in condition to profess to pay specie for their bills when demanded, which should, therefore, be equal to gold. This, if it can be done, of course would bring every United States bond at once to par in gold, as well as all legal tenders, if the return to specie payment by the Government did not presuppose the substitution of gold for them. No one doubts that however soon or late such a change is effected it must cause the greatest depreciation of values in every species of property except debts held against the Government and individuals. Every bond and note would be appreciated, say thirty per cent.; all other property would be depreciated the same amount as compared with the present rate of valuation. Such an unsettling of values the world has never seen nor any nation endured. It would be equivalent to confiscation by legislative act of one-third of the value of all the property in the country, excepting only that held by the creditor class. The sole alleviation yet suggested is that such confiscation might be extended over a considerable period of time, say two years and a half, so that we might meanwhile be preparing ourselves for it; in other words, the Government ought to deprive the large majority of the middling and laboring class of its people of twelve per cent. annually of their values until one-third of them are absorbed for the benefit of the small minority, who are owners of capital loaned at interest. I will not insult the intelligence of the House by any argument upon the feasibility or practicability of these schemes. The better way to test them is to call attention to one or two of the methods by which it is proposed to accomplish so gigantic an undertaking. One says, "The way to resume specie payments is to resume." Suppose the physician should say to the sick man, "The way not to be sick is to be well," might not the patient ask the doctor "How am I to get well?" So, a few years ago, one may remember that the way proposed for the Union armies to get to Richmond was "On to Richmond;" and I trust I may not be considered malicious in calling to mind that our armies found some difficulties in carrying out that suggestion, which resulted in such disaster that it was to be hoped those who blindly advocated it would never again dogmatize upon any subject the difficulties of which they neither appreciated or understood.

Another proposition, coming from a source we much respect, in some other of the branches of political science, is that we pass a law that specie payments shall be resumed on the 1st day of July next, but we are not told how the law is to be executed if passed. It was jocosely said many years ago that while an act of Parliament was omnipotent, yet it could not make one's uncle his aunt. I fancy there would be an equally insuperable difficulty in compelling by act of Congress the payment at par of $700,000,000 of debts due on demand when there are but $100,000,000 capable of being used for that purpose. Another learned, able and intelligent gentleman, for whom we all entertain the highest regard, in a speech of great power, supports a bill embodying a plan for the relief of our financial difficulties, which would be *perfect* were it not *impossible*. Stripped of the halo thrown around it by his logic and learning, it proposes that the Government and banks shall return to specie payments by hoarding gold enough with which to do it. Granted; but how is the gold to be got? By borrowing, simply. For although the Government may hoard the gold it receives for its duties on imports, yet that gold is in fact obtained by its merchants by borrowing it with Government notes at 35 per cent. discount. Whatever deficit of gold to carry out this scheme cannot be obtained by this process, is to be borrowed on the Government notes for thirty years, sold at such rate of discount as foreign bankers may choose to impose. Now, specie payments, if they can be maintained, it will be admitted, will make all our public debt, with its high rates of interest, equal to par, if not at a premium in gold. The fault in the plan seems to be that we are not told how many greenbacks we must sell at 35 per cent. loss on their face, and how many bonds we must negotiate at a like rate of discount on thirty years, to place ourselves in condition to pay both greenbacks and the bonds, which we thus sell at par. Differential calculus might work out the problem, but plain arithmetic is entirely inadequate to the task. Besides, as upon the best authorities there only about fifteen hundred millions of specie currency in circulation in all the nations where our bonds have been or will be taken as an investment, or, indeed, in the civilized world, if we should succeed in locking up $350,000,000 of that, or 20 per cent. of the whole currency of the world, should we not make what in technical phrase is known as a "corner" on the rest of mankind, in comparison with which the late performances in that line of the Erie Railroad and New-York bankers would sink into merited insignificance?

Again, suppose by this marvelous and novel process of borrowing we were to return to a "state of currency"—to use the phrase of those who insist that our "legal tenders are depreciated, failed paper," because not paid on demand—*i. e.*, return to specie payments, to the state of currency before the war, could that condition be maintained? It will be remembered that before the war the Government received all its dues and paid all its expenditures in gold and silver only, amounting to from sixty to seventy millions yearly received and paid out, and there were in the country, as is estimated, some two hundred to two hundred and fifty millions of specie, exclusive of what was hoarded, although in 1860 there were but $87,000,000 in the banks. It cannot have been forgotten that such use by the Government of specie to do its business, say one dollar of four caused great financial distress whenever any considerable accumulation of it lingered in the vaults of the Treasury, insomuch that the Secretary of the Treasury, on more than one occasion, was implored by the merchants to set free the gold even by buying United States bonds at thirty-two per cent. premium, which was done to avert a financial crisis. The learned gentleman upon whose scheme I am commenting, if I understand him, proposes that there shall be introduced into the country for circulation some $350,000,000, which we may believe to be a large estimate, exclusive of the amount hoarded, which, for obvious reasons, is and will for a long time be greater than before the war. The receipts and expenditures of the Government must now be annually say $350,000,000, or a sum quite equal to all the gold assumed by this plan to be in the country. If before the war the use by the Government of one dollar in four, while it left the other three for banking purposes, unsettled the business of the country, what must be the effect of the use by the Government under this plan of every dollar of specie in circulation, leaving nothing for commercial purposes, if we have a currency based on specie? Time will not permit to me further examination of this and cognate plans for the resumption of specie payments. If a return to specie values is the only remedy for our financial evils, then there is but one plan, in my judgment, by which it can be accomplished: *we must wait and grow to it.* By the industry and economy of our people; by the development of our resources; by the enterprise of our business; by the extension of our commerce; by the production of the precious metals; by reducing importations, the only method by which we can keep specie at home; by retrenchment of the expenses of Government, both State and national; by the relinquishment of all hazardous and doubtful enterprises, we must accumulate sufficient surplus wealth to bring back the $600,000,000 of our national bonds held abroad, to which may be added an equal like amount of State and railroad bonds also held there, and thus stop the annual drain of more than seventy millions of bullion now sent abroad year by year to meet interest alone. When this is done we may with wisdom return to specie values and specie payments without serious financial disaster and commercial ruin. But this time will come only when gold and silver from the plenitude of its production will have depreciated to our values, not we appreciate them to the present value of gold and silver.

But while we wait the effect of our increase of wealth in bringing us back to specie values, what shall be done to remedy the financial evils from which we suffer so much, that even now a commercial panic is upon us? The questions still return to us, what meanwhile shall be the currency of the country? what can we do by legislation to insure its stability and give it elasticity? and how can we reduce the rate of interest on the public debt and thereby lessen commercial interest, so that we can cheapen our productions to compete with those of other nations of the world. Appreciating the magnitude of these topics, fully aware of the difficulties that bristle around the adjustment of such questions, with great diffidence as to the full comprehension of the details to be cared for, with entire deference to the matured opinions of others, and after careful thought and full examination of the subject, I have ventured to offer in the bill I have submitted to the House several propositions, which I believe, if adopted, will mitigate the evils of our present financial system, and which I humbly hope may have at least merit enough to evoke discussion, so that the wisdom of Congress may speedily mature some legislation to meet the wants of the country, and to assure if not to heighten that degree of prosperity in business which the people have enjoyed since the passage of the legal-tender act of 1862. In attempting this I have avoided everything which shall give shock to our present finances or materially change the values of property or the relation of debtor and creditor, whether public or private. Observing that the amount of legal-tender notes now issued by the Government—say $350,000,000—are very nearly equal the amount of taxes and duties to be necessarily collected by the Government for a series of years to meet our expenditures—at least the variation is not material for my purpose—I propose that, retiring the present legal tenders without shock to the business of the country in the manner hereafter to be explained, the Government shall issue an amount equal to its taxes, say $350,000,000, of *certificates of value*, of convenient denominations, not less than one dollar, which shall be lawful money and legal tender for all debts, public and private, which, by the law creating them are not made payable in coin, and shall be receivable for all taxes, duties, and imports of every kind whatsoever, to be reissued at pleasure under the conditions hereafter set forth, or in payment of the debts of the United States, and which shall be received for all public loans made to the United States. It will be convenient here to explain the changes suggested in this certificate of value from the present legal-tender note. I propose that the paper money of the Government shall be a "certificate," with appropriate vignettes, to prevent counterfeiting, in form like bank notes, stating its value only upon its face, with the provisions of law creating it, instead of, as now a note promising to pay a certain sum at the Treasury of the United States, which is by law to be paid only in another like it, so that no stupid person hereafter, in order to depreciate the currency and have an opportunity to declare it "failed paper," shall present it for payment to the Treasurer of the United States expecting it to be redeemed in any other manner than is provided by law and stated upon its face. In providing for the certificate to be legal tender I have avoided undertaking, by legislative action here and now, to decide the mooted question whether the principal of a portion of the public debt is payable in coin; not desiring to complicate this, which should be a measure of instant relief, with the discussions incident to that very grave legal question which may hereafter have to be decided either at this bar or in the Courts, or in the higher and more potent tribunal of the judgment of the whole people. The most important and only other difference will be seen to be that this money is to be received for all taxes, whether collected from external commerce or internal revenue. It is difficult to see why the Government ever should have established two kinds of lawful money in which to do its own business, and, stranger still, exact one only for its citizens. I assume that the change will at once bring this lawful money of the United States nearer to gold—will very considerably diminish, if not entirely prevent, the operations of the Gold Room and the nefarious pursuits of the gold gamblers. Gold and silver will then take place as commodities to be exchanged abroad according to their value in weight as merchandise. Indeed, a moment's reflection will convince any man that this has always been the case when gold is used in kind for the payment of foreign debts.

To the argument that our currency ought to be based on specie in order to be of the same value as the currency of other nations, Mr. BUTLER replies that our coin is never received abroad in payment of our debts at the value stamped upon it, and that gold is not the universal standard of value. In Japan, for example, the standard is silver. He instances the example of North Carolina as having soon after the Revolutionary War issued State notes based on taxes. These notes at once took their place at par value, and were in practice convertible into gold, though no one could demand gold for them. Mr. BUTLER argues that the proposed "certificates of value" would likewise take their place at once as nearly equivalent to gold. As the act is to go into effect at a future day, importations would be held up until that time, when the sudden influx would enhance the value of the currency to pay duties, and thus a reduction in the percentage of the tariff would be prevented. Mr. BUTLER then proceeded as follows:

My next proposition is to take from the National Banks all power to issue notes to circulate as money, leaving them as they are now, banks of deposit, loans, and discounts, but not of issue; of course to be relieved from all taxes on circulation. It is evident that the $350,000,000 of "certificates of value" above proposed circulating as money would not be a sufficient amount of currency for the business purposes of the country; therefore I propose to throw open the present privilege which the banks have of obtaining money from the Government to every man or association of men who can furnish precisely the same security that the banks now do for the money so received from the Government. Or, in other words, that every owner of a Government bond paying six per cent. interest in coin may go to any public depository in the United States, and, lodging it there as security, shall receive "certificates of value," *i. e.*, greenbacks, to the amount of ninety per cent. of the par thereof, to be at his pleasure reconverted into his bond at any time after thirty days, he paying to the Treasurer for the money he receives at the rate of .0365 interest per annum in coin thereon until he returns a like amount of certificates to the Treasury, when he shall receive back his bond. Assuming $1,750,000,000 of six per cent. bonds to be outstanding, and every one should be presented to the Treasury and currency demanded, would give $1,575,000,000, being ninety per cent. thereof, as a possible amount of currency to be issued. The first objection striking the mind is that this amount would make the currency by far too redundant. Would or could the business of the country need so much? It can safely be admitted that so much currency would not be needed, and in practice no such sum would or could be taken. A large portion of these bonds are held abroad and would not return until more valuable here than there. Another large portion held for purposes of investment would not be tempted to be taken therefrom without a very large difference between the rate of commercial interest and the rate at which it was obtained from the Government; the controlling limitation in practice on the issue of this currency would be the rate of interest paid to the Government for it. The owners of this species of capital will never pledge it to the Government or anybody else for money at 3 65-100 per cent. on ninety per cent. of its value unless that money could be safely and profitably invested as productive capital, or, in other words, unless the business needs of the country actually required it for its profitable and successful prosecution. In that case, and for that purpose, it is difficult to say why the currency should not be extended so as to meet the necessities of the people when duly restrained by the rate of interest paid and the kind of security required for the issue of Government money. The rate of interest would act as a certain "regulator" or governor of the amount of the circulating medium. As a currency it would be secured to the holder by the pledge of all the taxes, customs, wealth, resources and power of the country. As capital issued it would be secured to the Government by its own bonds at ten per cent. below their par value, and 3 65 100 per cent. interest on the difference. How could it differ in value, except being better, from the bills of the National Banks? It has greater ultimate security, because all customs duties are pledged for its redemption in addition to the internal taxes. It would have—what the bank currency has not—*elasticity*. Whenever it were wanted and the rate of interest rose, it would be taken from the Treasury and the interest would accrue to the Government; whenever it was not profitable for use to the holder, the rate of interest falling to 3 65-100 per cent. in gold, he would return his money and receive his bond, and the Government would have lost nothing by the transaction, but gained the intervening interest. Assuming that over and above the $350,000,000 which it is provided the Government shall issue for its own purposes, that an average of $500,000,000 should be found necessary to be used as money, then the Government would save $18,250,000 in gold interest upon that sum, or, in other words be paying but 2 35-100 per cent. on $500,000,000 of its six per cent. indebtedness; that, added to the $18,000,000 now paid to the banks as interest on the bonds they have deposited for their circulation, say $300,000,000, and six per cent. on the $100,000,000 now lying idle in the Treasury, the saving would be $42,000,000 in coin, instead of the loss by the present manner in which the Government issues its money to the banks. If it be assumed that the Government, under the proposed system, would have to pay a margin between its certificates and gold to pay interest on its gold-bearing bonds, there surely in this saving would be found means to make up the difference.

Mr. BUTLER here instances the history of Sir ROBERT PEEL's act, by which the Bank of England was put upon an exact specie basis, to show that a currency exactly convertible into gold might be subject to the most violent fluctuations, and that an inconvertible paper currency could do no worse. He went on to say:

To prevent shock to business in making the change, I would require the collectors of taxes on the first day of every month, beginning the 1st day of July next, to return to the public depositories all the legal-tender notes received by them in previous months, which should never be reissued, but instead, "certificates of value," as proposed, in payment of the expenses of the Government. I would also require a like return of all the bank notes collected for taxes, and they should continue to be received so long as any were offered, up to the 1st day of January next, at which time their receipt for internal taxes should cease. And upon all the amounts of bank notes so returned five per cent. interest shall be charged to the banks by the Government, and retained from the interest payable on the bonds by which the bills are secured until they are redeemed by the banks in certificates of value or in the three per cent. certificates issued in pursuance of the act of March 2, 1867, and the act of July 3, 1868, when an aliquot proportion of such securities shall be returned to the banks redeeming them. After the 1st day of January the Comptroller of the Currency should charge to the banks five per cent. interest on all the bills heretofore issued to them not redeemed in the manner before stated, or, at the option of the bank, furnish instead thereof the certificates of value, based on bonds pledged for their redemption, the lawful money of the Government. If the National Banks should not choose to receive money in lieu of their notes, then, upon their return to the Treasury, the bonds lodged with the Comptroller of the Currency to secure them are to be returned. Experience has shown that fractional currency, of which there is say $30,000,000 in circulation, is used only to the extent of the convenience of the people. It is now the practice of all countries wherein it is made of metal so to debase it in comparison with the standard of value as to prevent it being hoarded, exported or used in the arts. I would propose, therefore, for convenience of handling, that the fractional currency, instead of paper, should be in denominations of ten cents and upward, composed of tokens in the form of silver coins heretofore used, made of silver alloyed with some of the metals to such extent as to prevent hoarding, or exportation, or use in the arts as metals, which should be issued in redemption of the fractional currency now in use, which paper fractional currency, after the 1st day of January next, should not be received, except at the Treasury for exchange for the tokens herein described. On and after July 1, the Government should be prepared to issue money in exchange for bonds, as before set forth, and to allow the money so exchanged to be reinvested into the same bonds at the pleasure of the holder. One, and a not inconsiderable advantage of this gradual but entire change in the currency of the country, certainly enough to pay all possible expense attending it, is the detection and extinguishment of all the forgeries of bank notes and fractional currency now in circulation. It is well known there is now, practically, no redemption of National Bank bills. They are rarely or never returned to the bank that issued them for redemption, so that no test can be applied as to genuineness. Large amounts of them having been issued on the same dies and vignettes, counterfeiting has been greatly facilitated—specially is this true of the fractional currency of the United States, which never comes back to the Treasury in any considerable quantities. But the exchange herein proposed would at once entirely extinguish the counterfeits now in circulation and render all the preparations, plates and vignettes of the forgers useless and valueless.

Mr. BUTLER proceeded to consider the causes of the depreciation of our bonds abroad. He argues that the chief cause is not doubt as to the ability or the intention of the Government to pay, but because those who invest in our bonds "are afraid they will be paid;" and in support of this theory he instances the higher price commanded by English consols, which nobody dreams will ever be paid, and these are selected, not as mediums of exchange by business men, but for investment by those who desire to put away a surety for their families, or as trustees of charities, &c. Another cause is excess of supply over the demand. In a period of three years we threw $2,500,000,000 of securities upon the market, payable at short dates. Mr. BUTLER does not doubt if there were no more of our bonds to be procured at any price abroad, that those already there would immediately appreciate to par if not to a premium; or, in other words, the supply and demand would regulate the price. The United States, he says, has once paid all her indebtment in gold, to the great disgust of the holders; for at the moment when we paid it at par it was worth 120 in the market. Those investing in our securities fear this may happen again. Mr. BUTLER continued:

I assume, therefore, that any adjustment of our currency for our own convenience will not materially affect the worth of our bonds abroad. But if I knew how, consistently with honor and national faith to our creditors, to prevent every one of our bonds going abroad, and to bring all back that have gone, as I view the deplorable fact of the absorption of our exports to pay $70,000,000 of interest, I would vote at once for that proposition.

Let no man say that I desire to establish or perpetuate a depreciated currency. I think I have proposed a currency as valuable as gold, and for all purposes of a circulating medium better than gold, every dollar of which, I doubt not, will soon be made equal to gold; but what I do desire is that the currency shall not be redeemable in gold and silver, so that any man, because he has a dollar of it, can call for so many grains of gold, which must be paid him, and the currency canceled to that extent, but with his currency he must buy his gold, as he does his wheat, where it can be had in open market. In other words, the value of the currency of this country, its volume, its stability, the values of all property of the country shall be no longer at the mercy of panics, the caprice, the speculations or the needs of the bankers of Europe or the traders of Asia. But I hear our bullionists exclaim, "Our money must be the same as the money of the world. We cannot have a different standard of value from other nations." I would as soon or sooner have our Government, our laws, our institutions, the same as the rest of the world. We have divested our Government of every trait of the despotisms, every attribute of the monarchies and every vestige of the slaveries of the Old World save one, and that is the all-controlling and all-absorbing power by which masses of the people of all nations of the earth have ever been enslaved—*coined money*.

Here Mr. BUTLER entered into a history of "coined money," which he described as an invention whereby the "despots of the world," more than three thousand years ago, sought to enrich themselves and their favorites and perpetuate their tyranny. They impressed their "image and superscription" on two metals difficult of attainment by the common people, arbitrarily making a measure of value. The earliest republics sought to counteract the evils of this system by coining the more common metals, as iron, brass and copper. Not till Greece and Rome became "deteriorated by vices and luxury," and yielded their liberties to tyrants, did gold and silver obtain peace to do their "appropriate and never-failing work, the enslavement of the labor of the masses." During the Middle Ages, every petty prince claimed the right to coin money. Coined gold and silver in Mr. BUTLER's view, have always been the handmaidens of despotism and oppression. Their possession has enabled the few to enslave the labor of the many for the benefit of princes and nobles. Our patriot fathers carefully eliminated from the framework of the Government all the attributes of monarchy and aristocracy except one,—the precious metals stamped with the King's image. Mr. BUTLER finds their excuse in the deplorable condition of the Continental currency, and the necessity of bringing themselves into commercial relations with other nations. The failure of the assignats and mandats of Revolutionary France confirmed them in their financial policy. Mr. BUTLER contends, however, that the failure of the assignats is not a valid objection to an inconvertible paper currency; as they were based on claims to confiscated estates to which the title was extremely precarious. He who at one moment held the assignat claiming title to the confiscated estates, at the next had his own estate confiscated with the assignats which he held. Mr. BUTLER continued:

Every student of the history of our country will remember that while at the organization of the Government the standard of value by law was gold and silver, yet in fact the currency of the United States was even as that period engraved paper, promised to be, but not convertible at the will of the holder into coin; for one of the acts of the First Congress was to establish a Bank of the United States, to issue what was inconvertible currency, which, as the act reads, "will be productive of considerable advantages to trade and industry in general." The stock was to be paid for one-fourth in gold and three

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Reciprocity Treaty—Trade and Commerce, and the Revenue Derived Therefrom Since its Termination—Changes in the Canadian Tariff—Comparison of the American and Canadian Channels of Commerce.

The following is the report of Hon. ISRAEL HATCH, of New-York, upon the commercial relations of the United States with the Dominion of Canada, which was sent to the House of Representatives yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: The resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, July 4, 1866, and received by me, called for

First—A statement of the trade and commerce of the United States with the British North American Provinces and the revenue derived therefrom since the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and all changes in Canadian tariffs since that date.

Second—A statement of the comparative importance of American and Canadian channels of commerce, or transportation of property from the West to the seaboard.

On the 6th of May, 1867, my report in answer to these inquiries was submitted to the House of Representatives. At that time it was impossible to reach conclusions on several important points with a satisfactory degree of certainty. Scarcely had one fiscal year of the United States then passed since the treaty had ceased. A large amount of the articles on hand free and under the treaty was hurried forward from the Provinces as the time for its termination approached, to avoid the duties levied afterward. A corresponding diminution in the importations immediately subsequent naturally ensued. Hence a comparison of the trade during the last year of the treaty and that next afterward would have yielded no conclusive inferences. With the termination of the treaty, our commercial intercourse with the Provinces is again open for investigation and legislation or diplomatic action. Renewed attention has been drawn to it by the efforts of the Canadian authorities to remove the dissatisfaction of their people and promote the prosperity and consolidation of the New Dominion by restoring the course of trade under the treaty, thus giving its natural commercial connections and market to each province.

I now beg leave to submit a further report, embodying more recent information, (the result of the examination of two fiscal years,) in answer to the resolution of inquiry by the House of Representatives, and in pursuance of your instructions to me, dated March 27, 1868.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA BEFORE THE TREATY.

The principle of freedom in our commercial exchanges with the North American British Provinces has at all times received the approbation of the leading statesmen of this nation, without distinction of party. It has become universally popular, and is decidedly in harmony with the national progress and enlarged spirit of the age. The territory of the Provinces is extended on a boundary indented with our own across the continent. Climate, soil and labor, the main elements of value in cereal productions, are alike in both countries. These similitudes no doubt suggested the idea of reciprocal trade and commerce. The legislation and diplomacy of the countries finally gave it a practical though partial application in the adoption of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty. The principle of the treaty itself was to permit the interchange of the products of each country free of duty. It was a formal movement in favor of virtual if not literal reciprocity, presenting to the world the example of two contiguous nations abandoning suspicion of injury from each other and practicing in their intercourse the best principles professed in modern civilization. The omissions in the treaty and its limited character led to its termination.

A brief statement of our commerce with the British Provinces and the revenue derived from it before the adoption of the treaty and during its decade is necessary to complete a proper history of the successive changes produced by it on our commercial relations by its adoption and termination.

EFFECTS OF THE TREATY ON THE REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The treaty led to a large diminution in our revenue upon the Northern frontier. In 1854, the last year unaffected by the treaty, the revenue upon articles included in the free list during subsequent years, and imported from the Provinces of Canada, alone amounted to more than $1,248,603; and from all the British Provinces now included in the Dominion was $1,524,457. Assuming this as a basis of calculation in the ordinary mode of computing an increase of revenue for the five succeeding years, the revenues would have been $9,257,586 in the aggregate on $1,851,517 annually. On further examination it would be found that the revenues would have increased in the same ratio during the remaining years of the treaty.

Official Canadian reports show that in 1859 the amount of duties collected by Canada on imports, the product of American industry from the United States, was $1,825,135, in 1860 $1,759,926, and in 1861 $1,584,892. During these years the whole value of property imported into this country from Canada, upon which duty was levied, was only in 1859 $434,532, in 1860 $359,260, and in 1861 $227,859. An examination of subsequent years yields similar results. The average amount of duties annually levied and collected on Canadian imports in these three years would not exceed $75,000 annually toward defraying the yearly expenses of collection and guarding a frontier of inland coast six thousand miles in extent.

On a closer examination, it would be seen that a large proportion of the duty-paying articles imported from Canada consisted of commodities not produced in that country.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total amount of duty-paying articles imported into the U. States from Canada.	$640,375	$601,097	$312,323	$304,909
From hardware and saltware, not then produced in Canada.	303,936	331,611	193,880	312,555
Amount of Canadian and other goods charged with duties in the U. States.	$136,350	$16,083	$119,326	$195,414

The preceding statement demonstrates that during these years we have not collected annually duties on much more than $100,000 in value of merchandise actually produced in Canada, yielding, on an average of twenty per cent., about $25,000 annually. The following is a comparative statement of the productions of each country imported into the other, and charged with duties in it—showing that of the productions of American labor, Canada taxed forty-five times as great an amount in value as we taxed of her productions:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Products of United States paying duty in Canada..	$7,981,234	$6,203,320	$4,874,505
Products of Canada paying duty in the United States.	136,351	167,088	119,326
Value of American products charged with duty in Canada above the Canadian products charged with duty in the United States.	$7,844,81[illegible]	$6,036,232	$4,405,183

The records of subsequent years confirm the same conclusion, but it is not desirable to present a redundancy of statistics, which are only useful in political economy to supply examples and illustrations of general principles. They can never be the basis of principles which are grounded in the nature of things. The relation of cause to effect is the only safe teacher of those measures which are best to adopt in every possible case.

The United States and Canada throughout the existence of the treaty presented the anomalous spectacle of two border nations, with an array of Custom-houses extending along their whole coterminous frontier, sustained in our country at an expense greatly exceeding the revenues collected through them, while on the opposite shore was found an equally extended cordon of Imperial Customs buildings, collecting large revenues from taxing American commodities. This result was produced by successive tariffs in Canada, inflicting higher duties, in some cases almost prohibitory, upon the chief importations of the products of American labor. Of nearly all the articles named in and made free by the treaty, a surplus was common to both countries, but Canada, then as now, had no market so profitable as those of the United States, and no outlet for her surplus at all worthy of attention except this country, where her exports, then as now, contributed to the revenue. Her legislation reversed the ordinary course of trade, that a nation buys where it sells. Her people sold to us and were prevented by the tariff from buying of us.

REVENUE NOW COLLECTED ON CANADIAN PRODUCTIONS.

I now submit a statement of the trade and commerce of the United States with North American British Provinces, and revenues derived therefrom, as furnished to me by the Collectors of the different districts.

[This table is in detail and shows a collection of revenue on Canadian productions, of $5,144,166 in gold, in 1866-7, and $5,400,000 in 1867-8.—ED.]

The following is a condensed view of the commerce of Canada with all nations, exhibiting the value of her exports to and imports from Great Britain, her colonies, and foreign countries, including the United States, for the fiscal years ended June 30, one year before and one year after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty. The tables are copied from the official returns of Canada. The intermediate year 1866 is omitted, being the year when the treaty ended. It was exceptional in its character, large quantities of different articles having been imported into the United States in anticipation of the additional price realized for them when the duties on Canadian products were again enforced.

Countries. 1865.	Value of exports.	Value of imports.
Great Britain	$14,728,000	$21,035,871
North American Colonies	1,686,[illegible]	911,570
British West Indies	[illegible]	209,369
United States of America	20,310,[illegible]	19,828,665
Other foreign countries	895,[illegible]	2,274,[illegible]
Total	$42,481,1[illegible]	$44,620,[illegible]

The following table shows the trade of Canada with the United States and other countries for 1867, the first year after and unaffected by the termination of the treaty:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Summary Statement of Value of Exports (Articles of Canadian Produce) during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1867.

Exports.	Total Value.	Great Britain.	B. North America.	West India.	United States.	Foreign Countr's.
Produce of the Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Produce of the Fisheries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Produce of the Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Animals and their Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coin and Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Articles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ships built at Quebec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goods not the produce of Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total value of Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary Statement of the Value of Imports—Duty collected during fiscal year ending June.

FROM WHAT COUNTRY IMPORTED.

Imports.	Total value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies. N. Am's.	British Colonies. W. Indies.	United States.	Foreign Countries.	Amount of duty.
Dutiable goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Coin and bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	
For reprints British copyright works	[illegible]				[illegible]		
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The main features of the trade of Canada with the United States and Great Britain through a series of years, are correctly expressed in the above Canadian tables, which are not always accurate in details. The changes they exhibit from year to year will be found to exist in the fluctuations in trade produced by the laws of supply and demand.

An examination of the above Canadian returns shows that the commerce between the two countries has not been materially disturbed by the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, although the United States have received a large addition to their revenue from the duties paid into our treasury on Canadian productions. It discloses the additional fact that the Canadians now, as in times past, sell to us and buy of Great Britain.

The contrast between $75,000, the amount of revenue annually received by the United States from Canadian imports during the operation of the treaty, and the large amount received since its termination, will occur to every one. It will also be remembered that the duties exhibited in the revenue tables already given are in gold. Computed in our currency they exceed $7,000,000 annually.

It is a significant and important consideration that during the whole existence of the treaty, a period of ten years, the United States collected only $750,000, while in the two fiscal years elapsed since its termination, instead of $750,000 we have collected about $15,000,000 in our currency. While our revenue has been thus increased, there has been no loss of trade.

The comparative magnitude of the flour and grain trade of New-York and Montreal, each the commercial centre of its own country, is shown by the following tables, compiled by ELLIOTT H. WALKER, a gentleman who has rendered great service to the public by diffusing much valuable statistical information as to our inland commerce.

TABLES SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FOR ELEVEN MONTHS OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

Receipts.

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	2,264,457	2,409,476	2,494,979	2,258,533
Wheat, bush	12,700,188	8,442,976	3,446,691	1,811,319
Corn, bush	12,672,676	14,600,260	20,099,152	14,794,440
Oats, bush	3,905,919	7,894,[illegible]	7,686,522	3,026,750
Barley, bush	2,146,364	2,296,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,204,[illegible]
Rye, bush	704,316	745,[illegible]	1,462,614	667,[illegible]
Peas, bush	328,491	[illegible]	4,4[illegible]	140,546
Total bush	35,157,553	35,879,586	39,222,[illegible]	35,285,725

Exports.

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	944,730	831,302	849,297	1,270,110
Wheat, bush	5,[illegible]	4,180,129	[illegible]	2,031,[illegible]
Corn, bush	5,722,335	7,310,409	10,816,331	3,486,012
Oats, bush	51,721	110,345	1,102,958	79,618
Barley, bush		537,[illegible]	801,[illegible]	
Rye, bush	193,036	417,[illegible]	[illegible]	171,684
Peas, bush	172,315	501,432	192,978	74,0[illegible]
Total bush	11,619,028	12,831,147	12,461,145	5,586,697

Recapitulation.

	Receipts. Flour, bbls.	Receipts. Grain, bushels.	Exports. Flour, bbls.	Exports. Grain, bushels.
1868	2,264,457	35,157,553	944,730	11,619,028
1867	2,409,476	35,879,586	831,302	12,831,147
1866	2,494,979	39,222,[illegible]	849,297	12,461,145
1865	2,258,533	35,285,725	1,270,110	5,586,697

The following will show the receipts of flour and grain at Montreal by rail, river and canal from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1; and exports for the same period, compared with corresponding period in 1867:

	Receipts. 1868.	Receipts. 1867.	Exports. 1868.	Exports. 1867.
Flour, bbls	742,[illegible]	684,400	302,946	300,[illegible]
Wheat, bush	2,444,[illegible]	2,186,[illegible]	2,123,717	1,446,637
Corn, bush	1,061,619	881,[illegible]	735,042	643,[illegible]
Oats, bush	125,[illegible]	160,[illegible]	356,169	322,[illegible]
Barley, bush	122,[illegible]	127,[illegible]	430,915	165,[illegible]
Rye, bush	3,797	128,765	5	21,919
Peas, bush	512,778	1,294,106	842,974	1,341,[illegible]
Total	4,211,625	5,074,[illegible]	3,816,961	4,317,[illegible]

The essential and unchangeable characteristics of this trade are beyond the influences of temporary legislation on either side, and must be governed by those leading facts as to geography, climate and configuration of the Continent, which were more particularly set forth in a previous report already submitted to Congress.

The views then expressed have since been confirmed by the efforts of the Canadians to negotiate articles of commerce in a southward direction with Cuba, the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, as well as other countries in South America, and to extend their trade with India and China. The distance to Cuba from Montreal by way of the St. Lawrence, is at least three times as great as through the United States.

THE RIVAL CARRYING SYSTEMS.

To understand the influence of our respective geographical positions upon the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, it should be known that Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, and in the Province now called Ontario, is the entrance to the Welland Canal, and thence through Lake Ontario to the St. Lawrence canals. Buffalo, in the United States, and opposite Port Colborne, is the entrance to the Erie Canal, leading through our own territory, and, *via* the Hudson River, to our seaboard. All Western commerce occupies precisely the same *status* to these important points, whence diverge the two lines of water communication frequently regarded as the great rival routes of the trade of the Northwest. The proposed Niagara Ship Canal is on the American side, and parallel to the Welland Canal, and is made and of any commercial utility, must form the American link in the St. Lawrence canals through Canada.

The following is a statement of the relative distances, *via* the St. Lawrence canals and the Erie Canal, to New-York and Boston, the two chief Northern ports of the United States, the saving of distance in sending to New-York being an equal saving to all the more southern Atlantic ports:

	Miles.
Distance from Port Colborne to Montreal	500
Distance from Montreal through River and Gulf of St. Lawrence to track of commerce in the Atlantic	1,000
Distance from Port Colborne, *via* St. Lawrence canals, to Boston	2,500
Distance from Port Colborne, *via* St. Lawrence canals, to New-York	3,000
Distance from Buffalo, *via* Erie Canal and Hudson River, to our seaboard at New-York	500

During the six months when the St. Lawrence is open it is seldom safe, owing to strong currents, immense masses of ice, and fogs almost perpetual, the latter being caused by the meeting of the tropical waters with those brought down from the Polar Seas.

These geographical facts must determine, through all time, the supremacy of our markets and our carrying systems for the inland commerce of North America. Adverse legislation by our foreign neighbors may for a time deflect portions of our inland and foreign commerce from the natural channels of ingress and egress to and from our Atlantic cities, but only to the loss of those who have the temerity to try the experiment.

CANADIAN TARIFFS, THEIR INFLUENCE ON UNITED STATES RAILROADS AND SHIPPING.

A statement of the changes in the Canadian tariff since July 6, 1866, required by the resolutions of the House of Representatives, will be found in the Appendix hereto. It will be seen that Canada, with a view to exportations and the demands of the maritime Provinces, now admits wheat and flour free of duty. She has no crop so cheap and profitable for various manufacturing and other purposes as corn bought from us. It is a domestic necessity for her to purchase it, as she cannot produce it so cheaply as she can buy it, and any duty levied by her upon wheat and corn, our two staple articles of agriculture, must be paid by her people. Owing to the geological formation and position of the most populous and rapidly increasing portion of Canada, she will always be impelled to carry her coal from distant mines, chiefly from the United States, her own consumers paying whatever duties may be imposed on it.

A characteristic feature of the Canadian tariff is, that although the usual rate of duty levied on textile fabrics and other manufactures is fifteen per cent., the materials used in manufacturing are carefully exempted from taxation. Many articles already in part manufactured are also included in the exemption for this purpose. This course is carried to its fullest extent in reference to shipbuilding, all articles used either in building or furnishing a ship being imported free of duty.

A similar policy exists as to railroad iron in all its forms, to locomotives and engine frames, and everything used in making railways.

To so great an extent are the facilities for shipbuilding carried out, that such a vessel as would cost about $130 a ton in the seaports of the United States, can be made for little more than half that sum in the ports of the Provinces, estimating in the currency of the United States.

The influence of this great advantage in favor of provincial shipping and foreign industry over those of our own country, both in competition for inland commerce on the lakes and rivers, and for travel carried on between the two countries on the coast and with all regions beyond the sea, deserves great attention, and the concessions made in the same way to provincial lines of railroads, also competing with our own, are scarcely less worthy of consideration.

The coasting trade of the British Provinces has never been conceded to the vessels of the United States. Foreign ships might go from one colony to another, but even this limited privilege is taken away by the confederation of the British North American Provinces. The Imperial act (16 and 17 Victoria, chapter 107, section 163,) is as follows:

"No goods or passengers shall be carried from one part of the British possessions in Asia, Africa or America to any other part of the same possessions, except in British ships."

Some years ago, in my report to Congress, referring to the successive and successful efforts of Canada to direct and control our commerce, the origin of this evil and injury to our industrial interests were pointed out. This evil has now grown into vast proportions, and is aggravated by the burden of our own legislation. It is becoming as disastrous to our foreign commerce as the armed ships of Great Britain, under rebel flags, were to our merchant marine during the late rebellion. Heretofore the shipowners of England and other commercial nations bought our vessels, which were seen on every sea and sailed under the flag of every nation. Now our lake marine and our railways have to compete with British Canadian carrying systems constructed at half the cost of their American rivals. Admit Canadian vessels to registry, and the asserted ownership will be nominal. Their admission will be equivalent to a repeal of the Navigation laws, permitting foreign vessels to coast or carry goods from one port in the United States to another, as Canadian railways are allowed to transport from one inland port in the United States to another under a very liberal authority. It would then be said everywhere on our inland shore, as it is now said in Maine, that "our ship-yards are idle, and grass has grown where formerly was the busiest tread of our workmen."

Already estimated by tonnage, the American vessels employed on the ocean have been reduced more than one-half between the years 1861 and 1867. Few, perhaps, adequately appreciate the value of our inland shipping.* If the coasting trade should be thrown open to British Canadian rivalry, the inland shipping, the last remaining object of honorable pride to our navigators, would soon be driven from our inland seas, through the methods which have already reduced our ocean-going vessels to less than one-half of their former numbers, and continue to diminish them.

Only by adopting the principle of exempting from duty or allowing a drawback upon all articles used in the construction of ships, can our former naval prosperity be restored. The same principles should also be extended to all our means of inland transit. By this course transportation of our great staple products would be cheapened, and our exports be enabled better to compete in foreign markets, thus aiding materially in turning the actual balance of trade in our favor.

ESTIMATE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

As an explanation of the partial character of the treaty in not providing for a really reciprocal exchange of the products of labor, it is often urged that the admission to the St. Lawrence and its canals compensated for the deficiency. If, with the advantages conferred upon our territory by nature, we cannot on a footing of just equality maintain the superiority of our transit system we ought to succumb. But an impartial examination discloses the fact that while the navigation of Lake Michigan granted to the Canadians by the treaty has been of much benefit to their shipping, which, by its cheapness, drives our own heavily taxed vessels out of the field, those have been greatly mistaken who imagined the St. Lawrence should prove a great highway from the West to the ocean.

COMPARISON WITH THE AMERICAN ROUTE.

As the navigation of the St. Lawrence was one of the supposed equivalents granted to us by the treaty, its real value becomes an important subject of investigation. Beyond this it cannot be alleged that Canada has any equivalent to give us for the advantages of our markets. Hence a comparison between that route and the connecting line between the Lakes and the ocean through our own country, is an essential portion of the answer to the inquiries submitted to me.

NATIONAL CANAL POLICY OF NEW-YORK.

Nor can consideration of the terms on which the use of the great American canal is enjoyed by the public be properly omitted, as that work is the chief competitor with the Canadian lines, and we depend upon it for the maintenance of commercial supremacy in competition with Canada.

No other work of equal magnitude is known to us except the canal of Languedoc, by which, two centuries ago, LOUIS XIV, known in history as the "Grand Monarque," the most magnificent sovereign who ever occupied a throne, connected the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. The policy adopted by the enlightened statesmen who projected both these great works was alike. That of the State of New-York was so far to improve the geographical advantages of our position as to pass through our territory the then undeveloped commerce of the West and gradually to improve those facilities to such a degree as would be necessary to meet the requirements of the growth.

When she entered the Union, the State of New-York relinquished that part of her revenue which was derived from duties or taxes on foreign commerce. In the same spirit of true union, the national character of the canal was fully recognized from the beginning, and the State, declining to tax inland commerce, never used the tolls levied upon transit except to repay the cost of making the canals and of maintaining them—thus granting facilities to the transit of Western productions, at a time when she possessed a monopoly of the inland trade, and practically recognizing the right of free way through her territory as a right of nature, which could not justly be withheld from the States of the interior.

The leaders of public opinion in that State, without distinction of political party, now adhere to the views thus early adopted. They seek by the development of mutual and material interests to strengthen the bond of union between the States.

Much of the value attributed to the navigation of the St. Lawrence has arisen from the traditionary estimates placed upon it when no other line of communication by water connected the great lakes with the ocean.

The Hudson penetrated far toward the inland seas, and thus elevated the site of the commercial metropolis of the Union. But, beyond the navigable portion of that river, transit was difficult, and its cost so great as to be prohibitory.

In this condition of affairs the minds of the early settlers in the "Far West" naturally turned to the exit afforded by the magnificent river fed from the Great Lakes. If at that time the banks of the Lower St. Lawrence had been occupied by people animated by the enterprise and foresight of commercial life, and if the State of New-York had not then numbered among her citizens men of a comprehensive sagacity never surpassed, and combined with statesmanlike intrepidity and perseverance no less remarkable, the St. Lawrence might have become the great thoroughfare from the Western States to the Old World; our national trade would for a time have been deflected northward far beyond the boundaries of the New-England States; Montreal would have taken precedence of New-York; the whole commercial condition of the continent might have been temporarily changed, and the trade and manufactures and shipping of Great Britain would have been fostered and promoted to the same extent as the progress of our own would have been impeded.

At the time when they were needed, men worthy of the occasion opportunely arose among us. They appreciated the momentous importance of having the commercial metropolis of the continent within our own domain, saw the significance of the great valley through the interior of the State, understood the geographical nature of the continent, and the finger of destiny did not point in vain at the only portal in the Allegany Mountains, through which the waters of the lakes and their commerce are now practically connected to the mouth of the Hudson, with immense profit to the nation in every department of its industry.

Having originally taken upon herself whatever there might have been of risk in making, at her own unaided cost, a channel of cheap communication by water between the citizens of the Eastern and Western States, and between those of the West and the great highway of the world, the State of New-York, from patriotic motives, to-day continues to be the great regulator of the cost of transit between the East and West, protecting no small proportion of the people of the Union against those extortionate charges which might have been levied if the canal, with its natural monopoly of position, had fallen into the hands of speculating individuals or companies. It is computed that during the six months of navigation the canal alone carries as large a tonnage of freight as the five chief trunk railroads from West to East during the whole year, at half the cost to the public, being a saving of $11,000,000 annually to the people of the United States.

NATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE CANAL AND OF ITS VALUE.

The truly national character of the work is shown by the fact that the commerce passed over it and belonging to the people of its own State, is only one-ninth of the aggregate, the remainder coming from the Western and Central States or Canada. The State of New-York does not furnish as large an amount of tonnage for the canal as is supplied by either Michigan, Illinois or Wisconsin singly.

No less conclusive is the testimony of half a century as to its unequivocal success, present value and the certainty of the continued increase of its trade.

The magnitude of the present annual productions of the States bordering on the lakes is not entirely unknown to the public; but few know how fertile is the soil and genial the climate of the vast area to the northwest of Lake Superior, soon to become settled and increase that yet undeveloped commerce of the lakes, which will pass through our own territory, enrich our merchants, employ our own people and aid in diminishing our national burdens, if we are true to our own just interests and are faithful stewards of the public trust committed to our charge.

Already the average annual income of the canal, after deducting all expenses, is $3,000,000, carefully applied to the extinction of the debt incurred by the construction. At the present rate of income, not computing its prospective increase, the debt will be wholly discharged in eight years. Subject to the existing lien on it, the canal could now be readily sold for at least $50,000,000.

It has been seen that in the rivalry between the carrying systems of the St. Lawrence and of the Erie Canal and Hudson River, the route through our own country is incomparably the most successful competitor, affording even to a large proportion of the Canadians themselves the best means of communicating with Atlantic ports and the world at large. Yet it is said that, with certain enlargements of her canals, the St. Lawrence would bear away the palm of victory, and British Canadian capitalists are urged to invest in the doubtful experiment.

A sum small in comparison with the cost of the Erie Canal, expended in judicious improvements upon it, so as to permit the passage of boats of a greater size, would reduce by one-half or fifty per cent. the present cost of transportation on it. A similar saving has been actually effected by similar means already applied, and competent engineers and statisticians bear testimony to the repetition of equal results from further improvement.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE CANAL AND ITS NATIONAL RESULTS.

In a previous report the attention of Congress was called toward securing the realization of the proposal of the State of New-York (now embodied in a law) to adapt the Erie and Oswego Canals of that State to the military uses of the National Government. To attain this object only a small sum is necessary compared with that required to overcome the natural obstacle of Niagara Falls. The desired result could be attained in one-third the time and at one-third the cost necessary for the completion of any practical work that could carry the lines of trade round the Falls. Nor would the adaptation of the New-York canals to the uses proposed be only an experiment, costly in expenditure of time and money.

Impressed with these considerations, and the fact that applications are now entertained by Congress for the grant of large national aid to open new commercial channels and improve old ones from the West to the seaboard, it is respectfully submitted as a measure of sound political economy, regarding the national wealth and the revenue to be derived from it, that such aid as may be necessary for the judicious improvement of the Erie Canal to its maximum capacity for transportation, so as to enable it to carry expeditiously and at the lowest practicable cost, such freight as may be brought to it, shall be granted by the General Government of the United States, provided the State of New-York shall at the same time pledge its faith by a simple law, embodying in substance the traditionary policy expressed by CLINTON, MORRIS and FULTON, that, after the cost of the canal has been paid, no tax, toll or impost shall be levied upon the passage of boats through the said canal, other than shall be needful to pay the annual expense of superintending and keeping it in repair, thus completing a free national channel of inland navigation, extending 1,500 miles to the centre of the continent, and practically carrying out the most important feature of the Constitution by establishing free trade and free commerce between the States.

In the presence of these historical reminiscences and commercial and financial considerations, it may now be well asked if the time has not arrived when the General Government should adopt the policy advocated by MADISON, GALLATIN, CLINTON, MORRIS and FULTON, by extending its strong arm and taking "the vexed question" of the improvement of this great national channel-way of internal commerce to its maximum capacity, from the arena of narrow conflicting political and local interests, and relieve the friends of a comprehensive and national policy in regard to it, from the long and trying struggles and delays which have always preceded important improvements.

Can national aid be extended to any object through which the national prosperity and revenue could be so largely increased? Should this policy be adopted, the trade and commerce of the border nation would in the future, as in the past, contribute to our public welfare, yielding to the supremacy of our natural advantages, and the Dominion of Canada would desist from any further unprofitable rivalry.

CONCLUSION.

Neither the trade nor the public works of any other country should be discussed in an unfriendly spirit. It is ignoble to hold other nations back or obstruct the chariot-wheels of progress in any part of the world. We should rather seek preëminence by developing those national advantages in our own country, which, while they promote our own prosperity, will also benefit others. The expression of Mr. BURLINGAME, when at the head of the Chinese Embassy, he said: "We come here to seek the unification of the human family, and we trust that all will meet us in like spirit in this Republic," embodies the policy we should everywhere endeavor to carry into effect.*

The official enunciation of this doctrine, on behalf of the great Oriental Empire, was an event of scarcely less importance than the departure of COLUMBUS on his voyage of discovery to the Continent. Certainly the Canadians were not in this spirit when the treaty was negotiated. If instead of this friendly policy, the United States had adopted toward them the illiberal course urged by the Canadian Minister upon his own country, when he said, "We must keep our own trade within and over its own channels as much as possible," we should never have conceded to her free access to our markets for all she has to sell, and left open for taxation nearly all we sell to her for her own use and consumption, or permitted the free return of products or freight to this side without payment of duty, after having passed over Canadian railroads.

The first formidable opposition stimulated by popular sentiment against the treaty arose from the frequent and short-sighted renunciation, in avowal and practice, of the principle of reciprocity by the Canadians. Not only did the Canadian Minister commit this error in his public utterances, but as has been already stated, he endeavored to counteract the natural effects of the treaty by laws discriminating against us.

Higher duties were placed upon our manufactures. Laws were passed to prevent our merchants from selling to Canadians merchandise imported from other countries, and to force business to the Canadian railroads and canals; and legislative enactments were passed, interfering with the natural course of trade, and depriving our people of its just benefits. The grievance was by no means theoretical. Under the tariffs and regulations adopted by Canada, the trade of our inland cities with her was destroyed, manufacturers broke up their establishments and removed to the Provinces, and the trade of our Atlantic cities with Canada in imported goods was transferred to Montreal.

The belief originating in these reasons, and held by Congress, that the spirit and substance of the Treaty of Washington had been disregarded by the legislators of Canada, led to its termination and the refusal to authorize any negotiations for its renewal.

Nor have the Canadians, in the proposals submitted to Congress in 1865, or at any other time, ever offered to make such additions to the free list as would fairly carry out a system of just exchange.

A treaty, if thoroughly reciprocal, would include all the products of labor on both sides, or at least provide for a fair and equal exchange of them.

The party selling the productions of agriculture and the forest, should remove laws preventing the sale of manufactures on the part of the other; and under the present condition of our Revenue laws competition between the people of the United States and Canada can only be on equal terms, when duties equal to those directly or indirectly exacted by our Government from our own citizens are levied on importations the product of Canada.

The same principle evidently applies to the competition of the cheaply built and untaxed railroads of Canada with those of our own country, which, through the tariff and various methods of internal taxation, contribute largely to the revenue of the United States.

In the clear light of past experience our commercial advantages would be fairly estimated in fixing the basis of reciprocal trade. Nor could the well known fact be overlooked that with the termination of the Reciprocity treaty, foreign immigration to Canada no longer stops there, but passes on to the States. If the value of the foreign labor in migration is correctly estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, (and who doubts it when our undeveloped resources with our opportunities for development are considered?) it has added $30,000,000 directly, and $500,000,000 indirectly, to the wealth and resources of the country since the termination of the war. This very large amount of revenue, now not less than seven millions of dollars, annually derived from Canadian productions, without diminishing their importation, deserves and must receive grave thought in any future negotiations between the United States and the New Dominion. So also will the advanced condition of many manufactures in Canada originating in the unfair advantage taken of the freedom accorded to her by the treaty.

Instructed by the lessons of experience and a knowledge of our present financial requirements a treaty so much desired by Canada might, no doubt, be made, so comprehensive in all its details that neither party could be mistaken as to its results, or be capable of evading its spirit or substance, or our future intercourse might be left where it now is to reciprocal or independent legislation, to be changed from time to time as the varying interests of our domestic or international relations or the violation of reciprocal obligations may require.

*Reply of Mr. BURLINGAME to Mr. HATCH's address to the Chinese Embassy at the Falls of Niagara.

* Mr. NIMMO, Chief of the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department, estimates that the inland commerce of the United States is about seven times as great as the commerce between the United States and foreign countries, (other than the British Possessions of North America,) in American vessels; and about three times as great as the foreign commerce of the United States in both American and foreign vessels.

He also states that during the five years ending June 30, 1868, only thirty-nine per cent. of the aggregate tonnage entered at ports of the United States from foreign countries was in American vessels; the remaining sixty-one per cent. were in foreign vessels.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 11.

The anthracite coal trade from the Schuylkill region opens dull. The tonnage by the Reading Railroad for the week ending on the 7th instant was 20,310 tons, and for the fiscal year, beginning with December, 220,897 tons, against 267,071 in same time last year—showing a decrease in the first month of 36,173 tons. The tonnage of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week was 25,512 tons, against 28,917 tons in same week last year, and 158,133 tons for the year, against 165,195 tons in same time last year—a decrease of 6,962 tons. The tonnage of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for 1868 was 1,727,795 tons of which 610,720 tons were shipped North, and 1,115,065 shipped South, against 1,719,331 tons in 1867, of which 515,657 tons were shipped North and 1,203,654 shipped South—the aggregate tonnage of 1868 being 9,464 tons in excess of that of 1867. The Company has notified the miners working in the several collieries owned by that corporation that the pay of the miners will be reduced fifteen cents per car, and other inside labor in proportion. First-class outside labor will be paid $1 55 per day of ten hours, and others in proportion. There is little or no shipping of coal from this city, the recent obstruction to navigation by ice having forced vessels to other descriptions of freight. The trade is dull by retail as well as by wholesale, and prices remain nearly steady at pretty high figures. At the collieries in the Schuylkill region it is reported that the men decline to go to work at the wages offered before the last Scranton sale, and operators have since decided upon another reduction of wages below that they can work their collieries at the present prospects of the coal trade for 1869. With this difference between the miners and operators in the matter of wages, the prospects of an active coal trade are not very bright.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Case of Messrs. Guiterman Bros. & Co.

Since the arrest of Messrs. GUITERMAN BROS., of Church-street, importers of shawls, dress goods, &c., on a charge of defrauding the Government by means of false invoices, &c., several facts of interest in regard to the firm have come to light. It appears that the brothers came to this City in 1861 and commenced business on a capital of about $10,000. One of them married a daughter of Mr. ROSENFELD, a wealthy importer and merchant, and they speedily built up an extensive business, and were highly respected by the circle in which they moved.

Their ostensible business was the importation of shawls, dress goods and pearl buttons. They did not profess to deal in silks, yet they always had some on hand of the richest quality and most expensive kind, which they were able to sell at a lower price than any other house in the trade. One of our largest importers of silks, finding himself thus beaten on his own ground, sent out two private detectives to Europe at his own expense, and the information furnished by them in regard to the Messrs. GUITERMAN was communicated to the Custom-house authorities here. Other houses also found themselves undersold in the articles of shawls, gloves and dress goods. Thus, the usual wholesale price for fine gloves is $11 50 to $11 75 per dozen, but the Messrs. GUITERMAN sold theirs at $9, and other goods at proportionately low prices. It became a matter of wonder to the entire trade how the GUITERMANS could continue to do business on these terms, but the real reason was suspected by few. In 1866, a very bad year for the dry goods trade, the GUITERMANS imported some 400 cases of dress goods, which they sold below cost, and on which, at a low estimate, they lost $50,000. Yet the two brothers returned their incomes for this year at $25,000 each, showing that they must have done a very profitable business in spite of their losses.

Of course all these facts became known to the trade and were fully canvassed and commented on, but still the name of the firm stood high, and few suspected anything wrong.

On the 22d of December the two brothers were arrested on complaints made by Mr. TOOLE, a government detective, who had been sent on here specially from Washington to look into the case. The complaint charged them with various frauds in the revenue by means of false invoices, &c. The father-in-law became bail for them, and so convinced was he of their entire innocence that he used all his influence to have a full investigation of the case made at once. It is said, however, that he has somewhat changed his opinion of the matter since. The store of the Messrs. GUITERMANS still remains open, but no business is being done, and yesterday both gentlemen were absent.

The manner in which the alleged frauds were committed is said to have been as follows: In almost every invoice appeared several cases of pearl buttons. One of these was sent to the public store for examination, and was found to be all right, but if by any chance the other cases were asked for they were never forthcoming. They contained, as is alleged, not buttons but gloves, silks and other valuable articles. In the same way an invoice of French clocks would be received. Half of the cases contained the clocks and half the shades—at least, so the invoice read. But it is charged that instead of shades, valued at a few dollars each, they contained rich silks, the aggregate value of a case of which is from $3,000 to $5,000 in gold, and the duty on which is 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. On gloves the duty is 50 per cent. Invoices of paper hangings also came in the same way, the cases containing silks instead of paper. As the firm did a business of $1,500,000 a year, it may easily be supposed that their profits were enormous. The evaded duty on a single shipment of silks, invoiced as clock shades or paper hangings, would amount to over $20,000, and the importers could of course very easily afford to sell the silk at a much lower price than Mr. A. T. STEWART or any other house in the trade.

Some facts in relation to this case still remain to be developed. When an invoice is presented to the Deputy Collectors at the Custom-house, they select one case of goods to be sent to public store for examination and appraisement. How it happened that the GUITERMANS could always get the cases containing the clocks, or paper-hangings, or buttons sent to public store, and that none of the cases of silks or gloves were sent there, remains to be seen.

The further hearing of the case before the United States Commissioner, is set down for 11 A. M. on Thursday next.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Trouble in the Sanitary Department—Resignation of Dr. Dalton—Analization of Kerosene Oil.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, with President G. B. LINCOLN as chairman.

The discussion of the day before, relative to the time of daily service required of the members of the Sanitary Department, was renewed and carried on with much enthusiasm and show of feeling on both sides.

Commissioner STONE again presented a motion, rescinding the order requiring Sanitary Inspectors to devote eight hours per day to the work of the Board, and substituting "four hours, to be spent in actual inspection daily, unless other duties to the Board forbid."

Commissioner MANIERRE warmly advocated the reception of any resignations that might be offered by Inspectors dissatisfied with the just requirements of the Board. Their places, he said, could be easily and promptly filled by worthy medical gentlemen, who would be glad to accept the terms which these men spurned. The public interest demanded that the Inspectors of the Board should closely attend to their duties, and if they felt unwilling to do so fair a thing, their resignations should be at once accepted, if offered.

Commissioner STONE's resolution was voted upon, and declared to be lost by three in favor to four against its adoption.

Sanitary Superintendent E. B. DALTON thereupon tendered his resignation, saying that he could not afford to work eight hours per day for $5,000 per annum, as required by the order of the 29th ult.

The resignation was accepted, and Dr. PAINE, Dr. DALTON's assistant, was chosen as Sanitary Superintendent for the period of thirty days. Dr. PAINE declined the honor of the appointment, and subsequently Dr. JAMES, a Sanitary Inspector, was appointed *ad interim*.

Prof. CHANDLER, the Analytical Chemist of the Board, presented a lengthy report upon kerosene oil. He explained that the benzine and other explosive impurities—having least marketable value—were permitted to remain in burning oils through the cupidity of the manufacturer. A good burning oil should be free from benzine; yet of some eighty specimens he had purchased from the shops in this City, every one contained a large proportion of this dangerous element. He had bought some that gave off an inflammable vapor at 19 degrees, (Fah.,) and took fire from a match held an inch above its surface. Others vaporized at 31 degrees, (Fah.,) 40, 45, &c., and he was unable to find any kerosene on sale in this City that was safe to use. Good kerosene should not give off a vapor below 100 degrees, (Fah.,) or take fire below 110. In the eighty specimens he purchased, not one reached this standard of safety; yet all might be made safe at a trifling increase of cost.

Prof. CHANDLER informed the Board that he had also made elaborate investigations to ascertain the safest forms of lamps as well as the danger attending the use of those now commonly sold, and the Board requested him to give them the benefit of his experiments.

Commissioner SMITH presented a lengthy report on the cattle plague, which was ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Expenditures of the Board of Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to submit to the public through your columns some statistics which will enable the public to judge for themselves whether the expenses of the Board of Education are excessive, as is alleged, or not, and whether any great retrenchment in that quarter is practicable. If we take 1860, the year immediately preceding the war, and compare it with 1867, when the cost of living was at its highest rate, we shall be enabled to arrive at a fair estimate.

In 1860 the whole number of pupils taught was	153,036
In 1860 the entire cost of the schools was	$1,314,052 00
In 1860 the cost per pupil on the whole number was	$8 58
In 1860 the cost per pupil on the average attendance was	$22 13
In 1867 the whole number of pupils taught was	224,416
In 1867 the entire cost of the schools was	$2,950,000 00
In 1867 the cost per pupil on the whole number taught	$13 14
In 1867 the cost per pupil on the average attendance was	$30 88

IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF ALL CLASSES.

In 1867 the whole number taught was	45,787
In 1867 the entire cost of private schools was	$2,101,[illegible] 00
In 1867 the cost per pupil was	$45 88

IN PRIVATE "PAY" SCHOOLS.

In 1867 the whole number taught was	11,875
In 1867 the entire cost of "pay" schools was	$757,000 00
In 1867 the cost per pupil in "pay" schools was	$63 75

It is to be carefully observed that it costs $63 75 per pupil in private "pay" schools, while it costs less than one-half, or $30 88, in public "free" schools. We would like to ask, in passing, by what system of arithmetic or economy "a scholar could be sent to Europe and boarded and educated on $30 88 per annum?" In this $30 88 per pupil are included books, stationery, fuel, repairs and new school-houses—the latter expense alone amounting to $634,557. If this amount, which is really converted into City property, be deducted from the whole cost—$2,950,000—there will remain $2,315,443 as the true cost of educating the youth of this City. Taking this latter sum as the true basis, the cost per pupil on the average attendance would be but $24. The cost per pupil in 1860 was $22 13; in 1867 (excluding even the cost of new buildings) it was only $24 [illegible]. The increase, therefore, was but $2 75. This increase is not sufficient to cover the increase in the cost of the necessaries of life. Taking into consideration the depreciation of the currency, and the price of labor and materials, it will be found that the school system is as economically administered as it very well could be. In viewing the great cost of the schools it must not be forgotten that the City has grown very rapidly, and that immigration has necessitated the erection of many school-houses.

City Missions.

In a brief notice of the annual meeting of the New-York City Mission, held in December last, we took occasion to mention some of the salient points of the report prepared by the Secretary, Mr. JACKSON, and in announcing the appearance of the report in print, a copy of which has just been laid upon our desk, we need only say that its statements of facts and suggestive statistics are well calculated to encourage all good citizens to continue their support of this benevolent enterprise, and will no doubt call forth new friends and contributors.

No one can carefully examine the figures concerning the population, pauperism, crime and intemperance of the metropolis, without feeling that there is a vast amount of work to be done, requiring the combined energies of all lovers of peace and order. With all wise measures of municipal reform and sanitary regulations and public improvements, these City missionary operations, quiet and unostentatious though they be, are absolutely indispensable, if we would produce any radical change in the character of the people, whose condition we desire to elevate and improve. Accompanying the report will be found carefully-prepared lists of the churches, the pastors, the charities, the benevolent contributions, and much other valuable information interesting to every New-Yorker. We understand that the Executive Committee call for $75,000 this year to carry on and extend their operations. Donations should be sent in to the office, No. 30 Bible House, where copies of this valuable report will be cheerfully furnished to all who apply.

The Elevated Railroad.

A number of modifications have been lately made in the manner in which this road is to be operated. The endless belt to which the cars are to be indirectly attached, instead of running beneath the pavement in its return course, as at first intended, will be carried above. To this endless belt are to be affixed small trucks, as they are called, and beneath each carriage a flange capable of being turned to either side. When this flange is allowed to stand perpendicularly, the truck, as it arrives beneath the car, catches it and carries the car along. When it is desired to stop the car the flange is turned aside, the truck of course slips past it, and the car stops. A spiral spring attached to the flange prevents any unpleasant shock at starting.

The wheels of the cars are a combination of iron and wood, the flange and outer portions being of iron, and the part coming in contact with the rails of wood. Thus little or no noise will be made by the passage of the cars, while the motion will be delightfully easy.

The Company have laid foundations for the road, as far up as Thirtieth-street, and have the superstructure ready to put up for that distance. In a few weeks a public trial trip will be made over the road already built, which extends from the Battery to Cortlandt-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LARCENY OF POULTRY.—JOHN P. WOODS, of Pier No. 1 North River, made a complaint yesterday before the Magistrate, in which he stated that on the 9th ult. he had delivered to a carman named CHARLES LEWIS, of No. 469 West Thirty-fifth-street, a box of poultry, valued at $40, as LEWIS had stated that he was sent by GEO. GROODY, commission merchant, aged 50, a native of England, for the poultry. JOHN BOAN, of New-Hope, Bucks County, Penn., testified that he had never received any order for poultry, and that the property handed over to the carman was his. The carman also testified that he had delivered the poultry to GROODY as ordered. GROODY was arrested on a warrant, and when arraigned before the Court he denied the charge. As the Magistrate was convinced that the poultry had been obtained by trick and device he held the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

ESCAPED CONVICTS ARRESTED.—Among a gang of convicts who escaped from the Trenton, N. J., State Prison, a few weeks ago, was PHILIP HART, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, and subsequently sent to the State Prison for life by Gov. WARD. HART was accompanied in his flight by DAVID BREEMAN, convicted of burglary. Yesterday, the father of HART called at the Sixteenth Precinct and stated that his son had called at his house, and gave such further information as led to the arrest of the two convicts by Officers HIGGINS and GRANT. The prisoners were sent back to Trenton.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Coroner KEENAN concluded an inquest yesterday over the remains of VINCENT BARDO, aged 20, and a native of Italy, whose death was the result of injuries and scalds, accidentally received on the 21st ult., by the explosion of a boiler used for the manufacture of sugar-candy, at PETER BARBER's establishment, No. 6 White-street. In rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case, the Jury took occasion to recommend that in constructing such boilers stronger material be used.

A LADY SERIOUSLY INJURED.—At an early hour yesterday morning as Mme. BERENICE DE REVERE, an inmate of the Spingler House, was returning home from a ball, the driver of the carriage alighted and was about opening the door, when the horses took fright and ran away. Terrified beyond expression, the lady leaped from the carriage on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway, and struck with such violence on the pavement that she was severely injured. She is now under medical care at her hotel.

ODD FELLOWS.—Mercantile Lodge No. 47, I. O. O. F., celebrated its twenty-eighth anniversary last night at Irving Hall. The attendance was large. The entertainment consisted of a concert and dancing. For the concert, there were MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, BERGNER, EBEN, THEO. THOMAS, several eminent vocalists and a chorus of seventy-five voices. For the dancing there were a large number of young people excited by Grafmüller's Band.

COOPER UNION SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A series of lectures are to be given by Mr. M. RICHARD LEVERSON, to the Cooper Union Free Night School of Science, in the Music Hall, Fourth-street, commencing Thursday evening, Jan. 21, and continuing every Monday and Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, until completed.

THANKS.—The managers of the Blind Residents' Benevolent Association tender their thanks to Hon. E. D. LAWRENCE, of the Second Assembly District, Westchester County, for a donation of $1,000 in aid of the institution.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week were 180, being an increase of 69 over the number reported in the previous week. The points at which the increase was heaviest are observable in the following table:

Wards.	Deaths.	Wards.	Deaths.
I	1	XIII	5
II	4	XIV	10
III	7	XV	10
IV	4	XVI	11
V	15	XVII	3
VI	15	XVIII	3
VII	10	XIX	3
VIII	8	XX	10
IX	13	XXI	3
X	13	XXII	3
XI	11		
XII	6	Total	180

Of the whole number 49 were children in their first year, and 18 in their second year. There were 23 men, 43 women, 58 boys and 46 girls. The principal diseases which carried off victims, included scarlet fever 13; pneumonia, 23; consumption, 20; convulsions, 14; whooping cough, 7; croup, 8; diphtheria, 5; disease of the brain 3; disease of the heart, 6.

EASTERN DISTRICT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—From the annual report of the Brooklyn, E. D., Library Association, it appears that the number of persons who have used the reading-room during the year past was 21,069 of whom 5,111 were females, being 2,000 in excess of the number of the year previous. In the same time there were added to the library 308 volumes, making a total now on hand of 7,782 books, exclusive of duplicates. There was also an addition to the number of members over that of last year of 206 persons, making a total of 835 members, of whom 603 are annual, and 232 life members. The receipts during the year, including a balance of $437 62 from last account, were $4,143 31, and the expenditures to $4,100 21.

STABBING CASE.—On Monday night a lively fight took place in the bar-room of THOMAS DERRY, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, E. D., between TERRENCE NUGENT and NATHANIEL MILLS, which resulted in NUGENT being dangerously stabbed by MILLS on the left side of the neck, and in the left side below the waist. NUGENT made an ante-mortem statement to Coroner WHITEHILL. MILLS was subsequently arrested, and will be held to await the injuries of NUGENT.

WANTED THE DOCTOR.—A man representing that his wife was in trouble called upon Dr. ELMENDORF, at the corner of De Kalb and Clermont avenues, left his address (?) and requested that the doctor call and see his wife. He called again when the doctor was out; asked to sit down and write a note for him, and being left alone in the office, he helped himself to a valuable case of surgical instruments and a gold pen. The doctor now wants the man who wanted the doctor.

MISSING MAN.—JOHN GRACKEN, a resident of Flushing-avenue, between Kent-avenue and Graham-avenue, has been missing from home for several days. It is supposed that he may have committed suicide while in a fit of insanity.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ATTORNEYS—THEIR REINSTATEMENT WHEN DISBARRED—SUPERVISORY POWER OF THIS COURT OVER INFERIOR COURTS—A PROPER CASE FOR MANDAMUS—THE CASE OF MR. BRADLEY.

In the matter of the Application of Joseph H. Bradley, Sr.—The facts in this matter will be readily remembered. During the Surratt trial a difficulty sprang up between Mr. Bradley, one of Surratt's counsel and Judge Fisher, presiding over the Criminal Court, which resulted in a subsequent note from Mr. Bradley to Judge Fisher, which was construed as of hostile character. Thereupon Judge Fisher made an order disbarring Mr. Bradley. Subsequently Mr. Bradley was served with notice to show cause why he should not be punished as for a contempt, before the Supreme Court of the district, in full bench, upon the return, and without further notice. Judge Fisher's order was ignored and Mr. Bradley was again disbarred for general misbehavior in office as an attorney.

Mr. Justice Nelson now delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that, as the Courts of the District of Columbia are now organized, the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in criminal cases, except on appeal, there being an independent Court which is invested with all criminal jurisdiction, to hear and punish crimes and offences within the district, and hence one of the grounds, if not the principal one, upon which the return places the right and power to disbar the relator, fails; for the Judges below are not understood as contending that it, at the time of the words and conduct complained of, Judge Fisher was holding another Court than the Supreme Court, that they possessed any power or jurisdiction over the subject of the contempt. Such a case would present the anomalous proceeding of one Court taking cognizance of an alleged contempt committed before and against another Court. A Court cannot, in any case, call upon an attorney to answer as for a contempt, and then, upon the hearing in of the answer, proceed to punish him for general misconduct as an attorney, without further notice or opportunity of defence. Such a proposition violates the commonest and most familiar principles of criminal jurisprudence. The power of the Court over the professional conduct of its attorneys is not doubted, but such a proceeding is very different from a case of contempt. The conclusion is that the Judges of the Court below exceeded their jurisdiction in punishing the relator for a contempt of Court on account of his conduct and language before the Criminal Court, or in the presence of its Judge, and that they possessed no power to punish him upon an ex parte proceeding, without notice or opportunity of defence, for misbehavior generally in his office of an attorney. This Court holds that it has a supervisory power in respect to the proceedings of inferior Courts, and that the writ of mandamus is applicable in cases, and only such where there is a legal right, without any existing legal remedy. On this ground the remedy has been applied from an early day, and, indeed, since the organization of Courts and the admission of attorneys to practice therein, down to the present time, to correct the abuses of the inferior Courts in summary proceedings against their officers, and especially against the attorneys of the Courts. The order disbarring them or subjecting them to fine or imprisonment, is not reviewable here on writ of error, is not being a judgment, in the sense of the law, for which this writ will lie. Without the writ, therefore, however flagrant the wrong committed against the officers, they would be without redress. The attorney disbarred from caprice, prejudice or passion, and thus suddenly deprived of the only means of an honorable support of himself and family, would, if the contrary doctrine be adopted be utterly without redress. Even this remedy, when liberally applied, affords a far less effectual security to the occupation of an attorney than is extended to that of every other class in the community; for it does not lie to control the judicial discretion of the Judge or Court, and hence where the act complained of rested in the exercise of this discretion, the remedy fails. But this discretion is not unlimited, for if it be exercised with manifest injustice, the Court of King's Bench will command its exercise. It must be a sound discretion, and according to law. The opinion is irrespective of the merits of the controversy between the relator and Judge Fisher, and regret is expressed that such a controversy should have arisen between gentlemen of so high respectability and honor, and hope is entertained that the difficulties will be composed.

Mr. Justice Miller read a dissenting opinion of great length, holding that the Court was entirely without jurisdiction to issue the writ of mandamus asked for in the case.

Mr. Justice Swayne took no part in the decision of the matter, not having been present at the argument.

Mr. Bradley and his counsel were generally congratulated upon the announcement of the opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JAN. 12.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF COMMON CARRIERS—AN IMPORTANT LITIGATION.

Charles Goodwin et al. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—The defendants herein undertook to convey from Wheeling, Va., to this City, in August, 1865, 550 bundles of sheet iron. There was no dispute that the Railroad Company were common carriers. The iron arrived here about the 4th of September, 1865, by steamer from Baltimore, and was soon thereafter placed on the Company's wharf. On the morning of the 5th September notice was given to the consignees of the arrival of the iron, but the same was not removed until the 9th of that month. Meanwhile a heavy rain storm came on, which had the effect to wet and rust the iron to such an extent that, as claimed by the plaintiffs, great damage was done to it. Three bundles of the iron in question were, according to admissions, never delivered as per contract made by the common carriers. Besides, fourteen bundles of the iron, as claimed by the plaintiffs, were lost. The total amount of damage to the plaintiffs was $800.

The defendants gave testimony to the effect that they made efforts to protect the iron by covering it with tarpaulins, &c. On the other hand the plaintiffs adduced evidence to show that, owing to the crowded condition of the wharf, they were unable to get at the iron until the 9th of the month, after all the damage had been done, and that therefore there was no delivery. Counsel for defendants, in reply to this, undertook to convince the Court and jury that the giving of notice was a delivery in law; that it was at least a duty incumbent on the plaintiffs to protect the iron by all the means in their power, and they not having done so, by their own showing, a judgment of nonsuit should be granted.

Judge CARDOZO declined so to hold, and charged the jury substantially as follows:

The plaintiffs seek to recover from the defendants, who are common carriers of goods for hire, the value of three bundles of sheet iron, which were lost while in the defendants' charge, and the damages which, they assert, a large number of bundles of sheet iron consigned to them suffered by the negligence of the defendants. So far as the loss of the three bundles is concerned, no dispute is to be made, and * * the plaintiffs will be entitled to recover therefor $39 54. As to the injury to the rest of the iron, the plaintiffs claim that about two-thirds of the whole consignment of 550 bundles was damaged, and as there is no conflict as to the amount of the damage, if the defendant be liable at all under the rules of law, which I shall give you, you will find no difficulty in calculating the amount of your verdict, not to exceed $659. The defendants being common carriers of goods for hire, are responsible by the common law as insurers of the property against everything except the act of God and the public enemies, until their obligation and duty as such carriers terminated. * * * The question disputed by the learned counsel for defendants is, when did their duty as common carriers cease? Upon that subject I charge you, gentlemen, that that extent of duty and liability continued upon the defendants until the expiration of a reasonable time after notice to the consignees of the arrival of the iron for the latter to remove it from the possession of the defendants, and during the period until such reasonable time has elapsed the plaintiffs were under no duty, except to proceed with due and reasonable diligence to remove the property, and that, of course, includes the duty to endeavor by all reasonable exertion to reach and remove the goods whatever obstructions were there. Whatever you think was reasonable, under all the circumstances in that respect, the plaintiffs were bound to do. * * * But here arises the important question of fact for your determination. Had a reasonable time elapsed before the rain which injured the iron, after notice of its arrival for the plaintiffs to remove it? The term reasonable time must depend upon the circumstances, the character of the property to be removed, the condition of the pier, and such like matters. You must first consider the question of what was the condition of this pier; was it so obstructed by the other freight that the plaintiffs by usual care and diligence could not remove their goods as they claim, or was it as the defendants insist in such condition that the cartmen could get to and remove his goods by taking his stand among the other cartmen, and waiting his regular and reasonable turn as they claim others did. Because, of course, what would be a reasonable period to remove the goods if the pier was wholly unobstructed, or if, as the defendants claim, there was at all times a passage open sufficient for the carts to pass to and fro, would be very different from what would be necessarily required for that purpose if the pier were by the arrangement of other freight, so filled up and obstructed that it was impossible for days to get to the spot where the defendants chose to place this iron. * * * As to so many of the bundles as could have been removed (by reasonable diligence) before the storm, the defendants duty as common carriers ceased, but as to such bundles, as such time had not expired, the liability of the defendants as common carriers remained. But if you should be of opinion that as to all or any of the iron, a reasonable time for its removal had expired before the storm, still some duty rested upon the defendants. Their liability as insurers ceased, but they were bound nevertheless to exercise some duty as respects the property until the plaintiffs had actually removed it. From the time that the reasonable period for the removal of the goods expired, the defendant's duty and liability became that of warehousemen, which required that the defendants should have exercised over the property and for its protection, ordinary care and diligence, which means that degree of care which persons of ordinary prudence would usually take of such property. And if you find that the period of time had elapsed which, as I have explained to you, would convert the liability of the defendants from that of insurers to that of warehousemen, then it rests with the plaintiffs to satisfy you upon the evidence that the defendants did not take that care of this property which persons of ordinary prudence would usually take of such goods; the burden of proof of negligence being then on the plaintiffs. And if you reach this branch of the case you will say whether the plaintiffs have proved that degree of negligence against the defendants. If they have, the defendants will be liable, even though their duty as

[illegible] instructions which I think the case demands to enable you to reach a proper verdict. I leave the case with you.

Under this charge the jury found a verdict for plaintiffs for $900.

C. W. Brooks and James W. Culler, for plaintiffs; John Slosson and John E. Pleet, for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 12.

Before Judges Monell, Sutherland and Pelletreau.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH SEPARATION.

The Madison-avenue Baptist Church vs. *The Baptist Church in Oliver-street calling itself the Madison-avenue Baptist Church.*—This cause, involving title to the Madison-avenue Church property, and which has been frequently published during the progress of the litigation, was yesterday up for argument in the General Term of this Court on questions of law involving the validity of the order of Court under which the transfer of title was made by plaintiffs to defendants, and which conveyance is sought to be annulled.

The case was elaborately argued on both sides, and the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

Evarts, Choate, Stanley and Langdell, for plaintiffs; Wm. E. Martin for defendants.

CONTRACT—EXTENT OF PERFORMANCE.

The New-Haven and Northampton Company vs. *Edward A. Quintard and Another.*—This cause arose on a failure of contract to deliver a quantity of coal which had been contracted for with the defendants, against whom judgment was rendered in the Court below for $2,927 31. The case comes up on exceptions to the Judge's charge, and involves the question as to what constitutes the distinction between a readiness to perform, a readiness to perform, and a tender of performance, it being claimed that willingness and readiness without a formal tender of performance do not fulfill the requirements of the law in such cases. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 12.

Before Judge Barbour.

STEALS UNDER TAX SALE.

Mary E. Townshend vs. *Charles Gould, et al.*—This was an action to clear a title to a piece of property lying in the vicinity of Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and is brought under the statute providing that parties occupying and being in undisturbed possession of real property for a period of three years can call upon any party setting up a conflicting claim to show title thereto.

The defendant, who claims under a tax sale, sought to prove title by the introduction of assessor's books, the Comptroller's certificate and other documents, which were rejected for informalities of proof.

The plaintiff, for the purpose of proof, that the premises had been occupied to the extent of building a fence around it and placing a sub-tenant in charge.

The Court said it would be a question for consideration whether occupancy to this extent conformed to that contemplated by the statute.

Decision reserved.

John D. Townshend for plaintiff; H. Woodruff for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 12.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Sanwell.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS FOR BAGGAGE.

The New-Jersey Steamboat Company, Appellants, vs. *John J. Hackin, Respondent.*—The respondent's assignor took passage on the appellant's vessel, and going to his state-room, left therein his valise, containing the articles lost, and locked the door. On his return in a few minutes afterward, the valise and contents could not be found. A verdict was rendered for plaintiff, from which defendant appeals. It was shown by defendant on the trial of the cause that in his valise there was a quantity of clothing and other articles more than necessary for daily use, and that a notice was posted at different points on the vessel directing that baggage be delivered in charge of the Company's servant, and claimed that a failure so to deliver absolved the Company from responsibility therefor. It was not shown that this notice was brought to the attention of the assignor of the plaintiff. The question was whether such notice, as given, was sufficient to take the case out of the operation of the general rule applicable in common carriers. It was claimed also, on behalf of the appellants, that to sustain the ground taken by the decision below, was to extend the liability of steamboat companies far beyond that of railroad companies or hotel keepers. Decision reserved.

William P. Prentice for appellants; J. J. Mackin for respondent.

LAWYER'S SERVICES—NEW TRIAL.

Hiram Myers, Appellant, vs. *Amos K. Hadley, Respondent.*—Appeal on an appeal from an order confirming the referee's report in favor of the respondent for professional services as a lawyer. After argument on both sides, an order by consent was made, directing a new trial before the referee.

R. T. Chatfield for appellant; A. K. Hadley for respondent.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Jan. 12.

By Judge Ingraham.

Schlessinger et al. vs. Lindeley et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mollenhauer vs. Mollenhauer; motion for an attachment granted.

Conway vs. Gillespie; motion granted, and motion to be put on calendar for 15th; costs reserved till hearing of that motion.

C. S. Knight vs. George Wenner; motion granted.

Mathias vs. Matthews et al.; motion granted.

Williams vs. Reed; motion denied, with leave to renew on further affidavits.

Selden vs. Bayley (one cause); motion granted on payment of costs of term and motion; judgment to remain as security and cause to be placed on Short Calendar for third Friday.

The People ex rel., &c., vs. The Register of New-York; motion granted as stated in opinion.

Hadcock vs. Bass; motion denied, without costs.

Mary M. Christian vs. John Lentz; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Crummy vs. Hogan et al.; the findings proposed by Mr. Owen are adopted; the proposed findings prepared by the plaintiff's attorney are disallowed, and also the proposed amendments by Mr. Wheeler.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 12.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Bayer vs. Horn; bail reduced to $100.

O'Keefe vs. Ryan; order dismissing complaint.

Forrest vs. Forrest; order granted.

Newsadt vs. A. Wood; motion granted.

Seligmann vs. Steinhardt; order granted.

By Judge Monell.

Finnigan vs. Hotchkiss; case settled.

By Judge Jinks.

Walsh vs. Collins; case ordered to be filed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Recorder E. Robinson.

The proceedings yesterday at the Court of Sessions were brief.

Edward Haswell was indicted for the larceny of a coat from the house of Mr. Stout, No. 849 Lexington-avenue. He pleaded guilty. Judgment was postponed on motion of counsel.

John Reilly was charged with burglary on three several indictments. He was spoken of as a well-known house breaker, and was sent to the State Prison for six years.

The other burglary cases were those of William Corley, Owen McGilligan and Richard McManus. Corley pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and a half. The District-Attorney then urged that as the two other prisoners were mere children, they probably were the tools of Corley. He hoped the Judge would show them mercy, as a sojourn in the Penitentiary would, doubtless, ruin them for life. The prisoners pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and the Judge, after stating that he agreed with the remarks of the District-Attorney, gave the young delinquents some earnest advice and suspended judgment upon them.

Michael Sullivan, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny only. Four robes had been found upon the prisoner, which he was charged with stealing. The District-Attorney accepted the minor plea, saying that there was a doubt as to the propriety of sending the prisoner to grand larceny, inasmuch as the property had not been found in his possession quite long after the goods had been lost. He also urged that the previous record of the prisoner had been very good. Judgment was therefore suspended upon the case.

A trial of the remaining cases was postponed on motion of counsel for the prisoners.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 12, 1869.

[illegible]

The revolution last week in the Direction of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, by means of *purchased proxies* to vote at the annual election, appears to have been quickly followed by sundry daring and reckless acts of outrage upon the interests of the actual proprietary and of the property, which are declared in the following protest of the minority of the new Board. We learn that this protest will be, if it has not already been, made effective by summary legal proceedings at Cleveland, which will not only arrest the rascally measures in contemplation, but probably set aside the annual election as conceived in fraud, and consummated by the use of proxies purporting to represent Stock which the Brokers and others who gave them either had no interest in at the time, or which had been parted with before the election. The document which we here publish certainly develops a specimen of railway scandal, second only to the recent stupendous frauds in the Erie Company, to which the front figure in the present case was a party in common with FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD.

To the Stockholders Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held in Cleveland on the 6th day of January, 1869, immediately after the annual election, several resolutions were adopted by a majority of the Board, the most important of which, so far as we can now recall them, are substantially as follows:

One resolution was to increase the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company $900,000. Another was to declare a scrip dividend of fifteen per cent upon the present or existing stock of the Company, and also a cash dividend of two per cent, upon said scrip dividend. Another was to execute and issue bonds of the Company of the denomination of $1,000,000 each, secured by a mortgage upon the road and property of the Company, convertible into the stock of the Company, and to be disposed of at not less than eighty cents on the dollar. Another was to abrogate all existing by-laws of the Company. Another was to appoint an Executive Committee with power to make by-laws and contracts, and to do all acts which the Board may do without reporting their action to the Board, and all the members of this Committee are residents of the City of New-York, and their names, according to the best of our recollection, are DIKEMAN, PRESSLER and TAYLOR. Another was to appoint F. A. LANE, of the City of New-York, the Financial Agent of the Company, with right to possess and hold all securities, bonds and moneys of the Company, without being required to give bond or security therefor. Another was to double-track the road, and also to construct a road from the line of the Company's road to a point on the Central Ohio Railroad. Another was to appropriate $500,000 to be placed in the hands of Financial Agent F. A. LANE, to pay attorney fees, and in otherwise used as he might deem expedient.

We cannot state the substance of these resolutions more particularly, because the majority of the Board, as soon as the Board was organized, appointed E. Gaylord Gammons, who had been elected one of the Directors on the Executive Committee of the Board, and by resolution excluded the Secretary of the Board from all meetings of the Board, and said GAMMONS, when the Board adjourned, took all the papers and resolutions without placing them upon record, since which time we have not seen him.

The meeting of the Board was of short duration, and was attended with much excitement and confusion, and when the Board adjourned, it was resolved that the Board should meet again only upon the call of the President, to be approved by the financial agent, the said F. A. LANE.

We deem these resolutions except the one relating to adjournment, to have been passed as they were called, and upon all of them we voted in the negative. Having no opportunity to prepare and enter our protests against said resolutions and action of the majority of the Board upon the records of the company, we do hereby protest against all and singular said resolutions and action, and all other resolutions and action of said Board, and we publish this our protest, in pursuance of the laws of the State of Ohio.

(Signed) J. M. MCCULLOUGH,
JAS. F. CLARKE,
S. F. JONES,
Directors Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Co.

It is stated on the Street that the GERMAN GAMMONS who here figures as one of the Directors and Secretary of the new Board, is a clerk in LANE's law office in this City. The fact, if so, is far less important, and infinitely less remarkable, than that such a man as LANE himself, after the notoriety of the Erie affair, should have been able to buy his way to the control and ruin of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road by paying the miserable consideration of fifty cents per share to the actual and nominal stockholders, for the use of their proxies.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,136,058 62; total payments, $1,099,280 87; balance, $81,943,729 49. The receipts include for Customs, $491,000; for Gold Notes, $364,000.

The Treasury Office paid out $571,000 today, for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

Official notice has been sent to the Stock and Bond holders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Railway Company, and of the Chicago and Great Eastern Road, (consolidated with the former last April,) that a lease has been agreed upon of the whole line, with the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western Companies, jointly, subject to the vote of the Stockholders at a special meeting, to be held at Columbus on the 29th inst. The transfers close at Columbus on the 20th inst.

Mr. SAMUEL BARROW, of the recent firm of Messrs. WORZ, DAVIS & BARROW, has taken an office at No. 40 Broad-street, as a Broker in Stocks and Gold. Mr. BARROW is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Continental Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent, payable on and after the 14th inst.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,276,680.

The New-Haven *Journal* says:

"We are informed that the Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company have consented to issue $3,000,000 new stock, being one share of new for every two of old stock held by each stockholder. The new stock will be listed at 7 P M on the 5th of March next to each as shall elect to take it and pay $50 on each share on the 15th day of April next, and the remaining $75 when called for by the Directors."

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. Also, an extra dividend of 2½ ⅌ cent., both free of tax and payable on demand.

The Firemen's Trust Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The Clayton (Del.) *Herald* says:

"It appears from Gov. BENEDICT's late message to the Legislature of our State, that the aggregate of our state indebtedness, contracted prior to 1861, [illegible] 000. The State's investments as an offset to its indebtedness, are $400,100, leaving a balance of indebtedness against the State, over and above her investments, of $400,000. Thus, over and above $400,000 loaned to railroad companies in the form of $200,000 loaned to the New-Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company, which included, would leave the State owing a debt of but $200,000 (as has not been published, to assist in constructing railroads in this place."

The Central National Bank held its annual election today. The list of Directors, which was unanimously chosen, will be found in our advertising columns. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. WM. A. WHITNOCK was unanimously elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY Vice President, for the ensuing year.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

INSURANCE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, 3d A. 1868.

SIR: Yours of the 14th of December last, asking if the amount of commissions allowed to insurance agents should enter into the estimate of taxable receipts of insurance companies, was referred on the 19th ult. to Assessor HARRISON for information as to the mode in which your Company does business, the same not being clearly understood from your letter.

Mr. HARRISON states in his letter that the principle governing insurance companies, so far as pertains to their operations through agents, is substantially the same in every case. It appears that he is accustomed to require insurance companies to include in their returns of gross receipts for tax the commissions allowed their agents, but not the number of policies issued. Your Company keeps no such records with the rule of the office requiring only the actual receipts (what the same are in any case I know not) the premiums to be returned for tax, for although it may, for some reasons, be quite proper to consider the agent as being the agent of the insured quite as much, or even more than of one Company, yet it is clear that the agent is the agent soliciting for other than the agent of the Company, for purposes of tax under sec. 105, Revenue law, and if such, then all moneys paid to him for insurance are in effect paid to the Company, and are to be included in the estimate of gross receipts. What portion of the same are kept by the Company, and what retained or kept by the agent is, of course, entirely foreign to the proper estimate of all receipts.

In the matter of rebates allowed for a direct insurance, the case is entirely different. In the case of a direct insurance, the insured gave but $90, we will suppose, as premium, 10 per cent. deduction being allowed. Whatever, however, that business is effected through an agent, he is obliged to pay the entire amount of $100, and this, whether received by the Company or not, is nevertheless paid for insurance to the officer of the Company, and should therefore enter into the estimate of receipts.

Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

WM. VANDERCOOK, Esq., Secretary New-Jersey Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line, west from Omaha, are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent. on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is par, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—12 M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The rates for Money to the Brokers, which suddenly advanced at the close of business yesterday to the equivalent of 10 ⅌ cent., (that is, 7 ⅌ cent. in Gold,) opened on the same terms this forenoon, but the demand being less urgent, there was considerable business done before the close of Bank hours at simple Currency Interest. This was probably induced by the fact that Money was abundant enough, if not overabundant, at the higher (on Gold) rate early in the day. The Brokers in the Public Funds were generally accommodated at 7 ⅌ cent., Currency; the Brokers in the Railways at from 10 to 7 ⅌ cent., and the Gold Brokers at the equivalent of 7@8 ⅌ cent., Currency. Altogether, the Money market cannot be called a very comfortable one for borrowers, except at extra rates of interest. Why this is so admits of a variety of explanations, such as the reduced greenback basis at bank, as compared with this time last year; the much higher price for stocks, especially the railways; the wants of the Pacific Railroads for temporary accommodation in advance of the regular sales of their own mortgages, and the local speculation, for New-York and Southern account, in cotton. The singular feature of the market is that while money commands extra rates of interest, nearly all departments of the Stock Exchange, the Gold Room and the Produce Exchange, (including Cotton,) are stubbornly sustained. Little or no impression was made upon the Gold Room to-day. The Public Funds opened with some signs of weakness, but closed firm; the Railways were better than at the close of business on Monday; the Southern State Bonds were well supported, and the Foreign Exchanges disposed to firmness, though the cash sales of Bills on the Street for cash, were reported 1@¼ ⅌ cent below the highest asking rates at the counters of the leading Bankers. The range of first-class sixty days' Exchange on London was 109¼@109¾ ⅌ cent.

The sales of Gold were at 135¼@135¾ ⅌ cent. The market closed at 135¼ ⅌ cent. as on Monday.

In the Government Stock Board the sales of 5-20s of 1867 were at 108½@¾ ⅌ cent. The new 1865s were sold a fraction below 108 ⅌ cent., but closed 106½ ⅌ cent. bid. The other descriptions of Gold-bearing bonds were steady at about the last prices of Monday. The Southern State Bonds were a fraction weaker on new Tennessees, and there was, perhaps, less eagerness than yesterday to buy other descriptions, but the changes in quotations at the close were very slight.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made for the Railways and other Stocks, as compared with Monday night. At the 10 o'clock A. M. Open Board, another essay was attempted to make Erie Common Stock active. About 5,000 shares were recorded as bought and sold at 38½@38¾ ⅌ cent., but the movement stopped with the orders and counter-orders of the manipulators themselves. The Cleveland and Pittsburg affair, as telegraphed to the morning papers from Cleveland, and the full particulars of which are published in another place, (*the work of the same parties,*) is especially damaging to any present effort to reinspire speculation, much less a decent measure of confidence in Erie. The general Railway market left off firm:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106½	107
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	108½	108½
American Gold Coin	135½	135½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	69½	68
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55½
Missouri Bonds	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, old	64½	64½
New-York Central	155½	157
Erie Railway	38½	38½
Reading Railway	94½	94½
Chicago and Rock Island	125½	127½
Northwest Common	81½	82½
Northwest Preferred	85½	87½
Michigan Southern	89½	91½
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	119½	120½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84	85½
Pacific Mail Company	122½	122½
St. Paul Preferred	90½	90½
St. Paul Common	71½	71½
Toledo and Wabash	61½	62½
Cleveland and Toledo	103	104½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]

Old country mod. p. s., 40's Powell's, 20 [illegible]

WAREHOUSE COUNTS.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

Bergen-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hamburg-place, 2[illegible]

[illegible]

Jefferson-st., n. s., lot No. 22, block No. 24, Mills' map [illegible]

Lot No. 31, block No. 2, Hudson Grove, Mills' map [illegible]

Bleecker and Sherman ave., n. s. cor., 192x100 [illegible]

North Ward.

Washington road, w. s., bd. H. Weehawk, 42x180 [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Has been more sought after at 19¾c. for Crude in bulk; 20c. for Crude in bbls, and 31½@34½c. for Refined in bond ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls, in lots, at $26 25@$26 37½ for Mess; 500 bbls, New-Mess, seller six months, at $26 50 for Western; 500 bbls, Prime Mess, seller six months, at $22 for Western; 500 bbls, Prime, seller six months, at $20 for Western; 500 bbls, Prime Mess, seller six months, at $22 for Western; and 1,000 bbls, Prime Mess, seller six months, at $22 for Western. Beef is dull and nominally unchanged. Sales have been reported since our last of 260 tierces and bbls, at 18½c.@19½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19c.@19½c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c. for Prime Western Cows, ⅌ lb. Also, 1,000 tcs prime Steam, January, February and March delivery, seller's option, at $12 50. Beef hams are dull at $29@$30 for Western and City. Prime Mess, $18@$19 50 for Western Mess, and $20@$22 50 for inferior grades of extended Mess. Beef tongues have been reported at 700 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $270@$27, and Prime Mess at $21@$27. Beef hoops, 140 tierces. Beef Extra remains inactive at $30@$34 ⅌ bbl; sales 311 bbls. Lard is dull and Cheese continue in demand at previous figures.

[illegible]

Oil Cake Meal, in bulk, $1 [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull at unchanged prices, including Crude Whale at 60c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $2 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Lard Oil at $1 [illegible]; Red Oil at 6½c.; Crude Menhaden Oil at 30c.@40c.; Olive, $2 00@$2 10 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Jan. 11.—Sperm—Continues in fair demand, with sales of 1000 gals. old stock on private terms, and 115 bbls. do., in parcels, at 7, 7, 7½ and 7½ ⅌ gallon for manufacture. Whale—Has been in active request, with sales made of 2,150 bbls Southern, in parcels, at $1 9 ⅌ gallon, and 80 do. Southern on private terms, for manufacture. Oil—Is quiet.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports for the week ending Jan. 11, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Jan. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Wholesale Advertising Lists.)

[illegible]

Assistant Alderman Gregier—

Resolved, That our master to lay lamp posts placed and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, be and the same is hereby referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Which was laid over.

By

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoiez, M. Aujac, M. Lecha, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Ringgold, Miss Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Annie Ward and Miss Mary Barrett.

FRENCH THEATER. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'ŒIL CREVÉ. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Duchesne, Gene, Petit and others.

OLYMPIC THEATER. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATER. Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATER. Broadway, near 4th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATER. Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATER. Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE BY T. STERRY HUNT, F. R. S. Subject—"Primeval Chemistry."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st. and Irving-place.
LA COTERIE GRAND FANCY DRESS HOP.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Peace Conference at Paris has refused to admit [illegible] representative of Greece, [illegible] the Ambassador, has protested and appealed to his Government for instructions. The session of the Conference announced for yesterday was postponed in consequence. The Sultan has sent an envoy to Paris to negotiate a loan for war purposes.

There is a report in London to the effect that the leaders of the insurrection in Candia have fallen into the hands of the Turks, and been cast into prison.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial signed by responsible parties, setting forth that the subsidies proposed to be given to the Northern Pacific Railroad and to the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Road amount to $125,000,000, in addition to extensive land grants, and offering to do the work for $75,000,000 less, and give good security for the performance of the contract. Mr. Frelinghuysen stated that he was opposed to granting any subsidies whatever. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to prevent the transfer to aliens of any grant or charter derived from the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Corbett reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs a bill for the relief of Helen and Heloise Lincoln, two unknown white children, who were rescued from captivity among the Indians. It provides that each shall receive the interest on $5,000 for their education, and the principal on attaining their majority. The bill for the relief of Miss Sue Murphy, for damages sustained during the war, was taken up, and general debate followed. The bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Butler introduced in the House a bill to authorize the issue of a national currency, to insure its elasticity and stability, lessen the public debt, and reduce the rate of interest. He moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means, which was done, whereupon he moved to reconsider the motion, and supported his motion in a lengthy speech, which will be found in other columns of the Times this morning. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, after the 30th of June next, $350,000,000 in Treasury notes of various denominations, bearing no interest, which shall be receivable for all claims and demands against the United States, except in those cases where payment is specially contracted to be made in coin. Upon the issuance of these notes all National Banks are to cease to be banks of issue, and their circulation is to be called in and destroyed, and the same shall be done with all other bank bills and legal-tender issues when they are redeemed at the Treasury. The bill also provides that after the 30th of June next any person or association owning any bond of the United States bearing six per cent. interest in coin, may present the same to the Treasurer or any public depository designated for that purpose, and who shall have lodged in the Treasury of the United States sufficient security, and shall receive therefor ninety per cent. of the par on its face in certificates of value in such denomination, as he may choose, paying on that amount at the rate of three and sixty-five-hundredths per cent. per annum interest in coin for thirty days, and until he shall return an equal amount of said certificates to the Treasury of the United States; and such bonds shall remain in the Treasury as security for the certificates so delivered and the interest thereon, which shall be deducted from interest to be paid by the United States on such bonds at any time after thirty days. The owner of any bond so pledged may return certificates of value equal to ninety per cent. of the value thereof, and receive back his bond less the interest, and said certificates and the amount thereof paid to him, and the Treasurer shall, during the time of its deposit, pay to the owner the accrued interest beyond that due on the certificates, once in every six months. The concluding section of the bill provides for the issue of a metallic fractional currency. Mr. Butler's motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A resolution was passed directing the War Department to send to the Court of Claims the papers and evidence taken by a Special Commission appointed to adjust certain claims made against that Department by some Western men. The Commission settled these claims, taking from each individual a receipt in full. These persons now sue in the Court of Claims for the difference between what they received and what they think they are entitled to. Hence it is important the Court should have the evidence taken by the Commission. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported the name of J. S. Casement as delegate from Wyoming Territory. Mr. Washburne objected to his admission, on the ground that the Territory was not organized, had no State officers and had never held an election. Mr. Casement's certificate, derived from a mass meeting, was referred back to the Committee on Elections for investigation and report. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was made the special order for to-day. A resolution was passed granting the use of the Rotunda and the old Hall of Representatives for the inauguration ball. Debate was resumed on the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines, and Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, made a lengthy speech in favor of its passage. The further consideration of the bill was postponed to Feb. 2. Mr. Banks reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the joint resolution heretofore printed, proposing to extend the protection of the United States over Hayti and St. Domingo. He said that from the best information he could get, he believed the people of those islands desired such protectorate. After some debate, during which Mr. Banks answered a great many questions in explanation of the resolution, he consented that it should go over till to-day. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Advices from Colima, Mexico, represent that Gov. Vega is endeavoring to obtain more liberal legislation from the State Legislature. Several highway robbers were recently captured and shot near Colima. Severe convulsions of the earth had occurred in different parts of the country, producing terrible land slides, involving the loss of a number of lives and small streams suddenly appeared in heretofore barren deserts. At Guadalajara a number of citizens were recently shot for political offences, and considerable ill feeling created in consequence. There were fears of another revolution.

A dispatch from Havana says it is understood that the Commission of citizens who have gone to hold a conference with the rebel chiefs are empowered to grant them pardon and restoration to all political rights, provided they surrender and consent that the island continue under Spanish authority. The rebels are pressing the siege of Nuevitas actively, and have defeated a body of troops sent to the relief of the garrison.

William McClellan has been elected Speaker of the Nebraska House of Representatives, and E. B. Taylor President of the Senate. The message of Gov. Butler, delivered immediately after the organization of the Legislature, commended the encouragement of immigration, a liberal free-school system, and land grants for the erection of bridges across the Platte River at Ashland, Columbus, Grand Island and North Platte. These bridges will enable the people of a rich portion of Southern Nebraska to avail themselves of the section of the Pacific Railroad, from which the river is now entirely cutting them off. The State will soon have control over three millions and a quarter acres, and a quarter of a million acres of these lands will be sold within the next two years. The Governor also urged the immediate erection of a State University and agricultural college. The Senatorial election takes place on the 19th.

The Bank of Montreal (Canada) was entered by burglars Monday night, the safe blown open, and robbed of $50,000 in Canada legal-tender notes. The burglars were subsequently seen at Tonawanda, N. Y.

The Legislature of New-Jersey met yesterday at Trenton, and organized by the choice of Henry S. Little, of Monmouth, as President of the Senate, and Joseph R. Cornish, of Warren, as Secretary; and Leon Abbett, of Hudson, as Speaker of the House, and Alexander M. Johnston, of Mercer, as Clerk. After the organization the Message of the Governor was received and read.

Intelligence is received at Portland, Me., of the probable loss, with all hands on board, of the British brig *Jane Brownridge*, off Ragged Island, about forty miles west of Halifax. She was on her way to Portland, from Pictou, Nova Scotia, with coal. She had three passengers, two of whom were women.

On Thursday afternoon last a stranger entering the station at Fond du Lac, Wis., for the purpose of taking the train, was set upon and murdered at the gate, his watch and money stolen, his body left where it fell, while his assassin took the cars.

A prize-fight took place yesterday on Choteau Island, near St. Louis, between Allen and Davis. Allen won in forty-three rounds.

The cause of the recent accident on the Buffalo and Erie division of the Lake Shore Railroad was "a misplaced switch." The train was the Cincinnati express coming east, and was composed of two baggage cars, one emigrant car and two passenger coaches. It was entirely thrown from the track, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt. The track was completely blockaded for ten hours.

The Nevada Legislature yesterday reelected Wm. M. Stewart United States Senator.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a special session yesterday afternoon, and accepted the resignation of Dr. E. B. Dalton as Sanitary Superintendent, and appointed Inspector James as a temporary substitute. Dr. Dalton's resignation was occasioned by the refusal of the Board to modify an order recently issued, that the members of the Sanitary Corps should devote eight hours per day to the work of their department. Prof. Chandler submitted a report on kerosene, and Commissioner Smith offered a report on the cattle plague, after which the Board adjourned.

A meeting took place last night at No. 24 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of organizing an association to carry out sundry radical views in both government and social life. The speakers were Messrs. Ira B. Davis, L. Thompson, P. McChesney, Dr. and Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. S. F. Norton, Dr. Clinton Roosevelt and Dr. Schwackhammer. Mr. Warren Chase was in the chair. An address was presented and arguments ensued upon it.

A number of entertaining lectures were delivered last evening. Miss Anna Dickinson lectured at the Cooper Institute on "Fair Play;" Mr. Randolph, at the Chapel of the Crown of Life, on "Work;" Rev. Dr. Sunderland, at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, on "Phases of Life;" Bishop Clark, at Lyric Hall, on "Man;" Rev. Mr. Bacon, before the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "Admiral Foote," and Prof. Schlagintweit, at the Historical Society Rooms, on "Asia."

Cotton closed quite actively yesterday at rather firmer prices. Breadstuffs were depressed and lower, on a light trade. Provisions in moderate request. Hogs dearer. Groceries inactive. Freights dull.

The Board of Education.

The election of a Clerk to the Board of Education takes place this evening. Mr. Boese, the present Clerk, is a candidate for reelection, and the only opposition to him comes from the political "Ring" which has control of the Democratic Party in this City. The ground of that opposition is the fact that Mr. Boese has always opposed, and has thus far defeated, the attempts of the "Ring" to control the disbursements of the money required for the support of our public schools,—to levy assessments upon the teachers and other employes of the Board for political purposes, and in these and other ways, establish the same authority over this, as they already wield over all other departments of the public service.

They have started an opposition candidate, in whom if elected they are sure of finding a friend instead of an opponent of their partisan and corrupt designs.

We are confident the great mass of our citizens who feel an interest in our Common School system, and who have given any attention to its practical working, would regard the change proposed as exceedingly disastrous to the system, and damaging to the interests of popular education in the City. The expenses of the Board are heavy, and have increased with a rapidity which has seemed to us, as it has to others, needless and alarming; though a correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere, submits statistics which prove, in his judgment, that this increase has been neither excessive in itself nor beyond the fair and legitimate growth of the City in population, and in increased demand for educational accommodations.

However this may be, the expenses of the Board are certainly not likely to be made less by the change proposed. Mr. Boese is an efficient, experienced and capable officer, and has done in the past, as he will do in the future, everything in his power to keep its management out of politics and to make it effective and economical. We hope he will be reelected.

The Senatorial Question.

The Democrats are proposing a plan by which *they* can take a hand in the election of United States Senator. The contest in the Republican ranks is close and sharp, Morgan and Fenton being the leading candidates. It is proposed by the Democratic members of the Legislature, or on their behalf, that if a certain number of Republicans will agree to vote for some third man,—a Republican not open to the objections urged against both the present candidates,—the Democrats will vote for him also, and thus secure his election.

That this is feasible may be seen by a glance at the relative strength of parties in the Legislature. In the Senate there are seventeen Republicans and fifteen Democrats; in the Assembly seventy-five Republicans and fifty-three Democrats—a Republican majority of two in the Senate, twenty-two in the Assembly,—and twenty-four on joint ballot. If *two* Republican Senators and *twelve* Republican Assemblymen should vote steadily for some third candidate, and should be reinforced by the Democratic vote in each House, they could secure his election, as he would receive seventeen votes in the Senate and sixty-five in the Assembly,—a majority of each branch.

The first protest against this scheme comes of course from the Republicans, and rests on party grounds. The duty and responsibility of electing a Senator, as of doing everything else, is held to rest on the Republican Party,—because that party is in the majority. Democrats, being a minority, count for nothing. Their wishes, principles, opinions and preferences have nothing whatever to do with actual legislation of any kind; and in everything connected in any way with party interests they are to be set aside,—left out of the case altogether,—treated absolutely as if there were no such creatures in existence. The Republicans are to meet in caucus,—nominate by a majority vote their candidate,—and then elect him in the Legislature, without taking into the account at all the wishes of the Democratic members. This is the recognized style of government by party,—possible under every form of free institutions and sanctioned in ours by usage, discipline and party morality.

It is alleged and, as we have already said, is generally conceded that the contest in caucus will be decided by money. In caucus the contest is strictly a family affair,—ignored by the law, which knows nothing of such things as caucuses,—and thus open to influences of friendship, bribery or anything else. In caucus a man caring nothing for any of the candidates,—may for an office, or a thousand dollars, or any other motive,—agree to support Fenton or Morgan, or anybody else, without breach of any law or other obligation, except the obligation which rests upon every man not to be governed by base and dishonest motives,—of which very little account is taken, in caucus or out of it, nowadays. It seems to be generally understood that votes in caucus will thus be *bought*, for the one or the other, and that one or the other will thus be nominated and made the candidate of the Republican Party. The result, when reached, no matter how, becomes by party usage binding upon the whole party; and any Republican who should refuse to ratify it by refusing to vote in the Legislature for the candidate thus fixed upon, will be hooted and hounded out of the party, as a traitor to its principles, and branded as a political vagabond for the rest of his life.

Human ingenuity, stimulated to the utmost by the basest passions, could not contrive any more effectual way of defeating the real intent and meaning of the constitutional provision for the election of Senators, and of degrading and debasing the working of our whole political system than this. But it is the established law of all parties, and is enforced by all with equal and relentless severity. So settled and fixed has it become, that it may be regarded as an essential and inevitable element of republican institutions. Where the *forms* of government are the freest, will the caucus rule, (which is the actual rule,) be the most absolute and tyrannical. It has reached its highest point thus far in the rule of "the Ring" in this City, which in theory enjoys *democratic* freedom in absolute perfection.

The only way in which any Republican can protect himself from the political ruin which attends upon a disregard of caucus dictation, is by having enough associates to make his rebellion respectable and successful. If *two* Republican Senators and *twelve* Republican Assemblymen were to refuse to go into the party caucus at all, or to vote in the Legislature for the caucus nominee, but were to select a Republican candidate for themselves, and to vote for him and nobody else,—and then the fifteen Democrats in the Senate and the fifty-three Democrats in the Assembly were to vote for him also, thus securing his election, they could to a considerable extent protect themselves against the charge of treason to their party. At all events the charge would be so absurd, and so grossly in violation of the independence and personal rights of individual members, that it would carry but little weight.

But we do not apprehend the success of any such movement. The Republicans will go into caucus,—all of them, probably, as usual; and then, after the usual struggle and by the use of the usual means, including lavish promises of office and equally lavish payments of money, a majority of the Republicans will be brought to vote for one of the candidates, Morgan or Fenton; and from that time forward every Republican will feel as much bound to vote in the Legislature for the man thus selected in caucus, as if he had been his first, last and only choice. And we are inclined to think that Senator Morgan will thus achieve a reelection.

The citizens of this glorious Republic have a great many advantages over the nations of the Old World; and one of the greatest of them all lies in the fact that they are not compelled to leave home in order to "see with how little wisdom the world is governed."

The Rich and the Poor—The Tendency of Events.

Commissioner Wells, in his recent able Report, says that in this country the Rich are growing *richer* and the Poor *poorer*. He gives this as the result of his inquiries into the condition and prospects of the nation. If it be a fact, it is one of evil omen. It shows that republican institutions cannot save a nation from going the downward road, or its people from degradation and decay.

That in England the rich have been growing richer and the poor poorer for very many years, has been generally conceded, and has been deemed in this country the natural result of her form of government, in which the rich alone virtually control the administration of affairs. But if the same tendency is visible here,—if in this democratic Republic, where the people have *all* power, and not only make the laws but control their execution, the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer,—then it is clear that forms of government do not control the material conditions of the people who live under them. And it is also clear that the laws which do control the production and distribution of wealth cannot be abrogated or changed by governmental action, that they are essentially the same in a republic as in a monarchy, and that even where the poor have all political power, they cannot avert or evade the operation of those laws under which they are constantly pressed downward in the social scale.

Mr. Wells traces this fact of a general decline in the condition of workingmen in this country, largely to injurious legislation,—to protective tariffs, an irredeemable currency, &c. But as the class affected is in full possession of political power, and is thus responsible for the laws in question, the explanation by no means vindicates the adequacy of democratic institutions. So far as the legislation of the country is responsible for the evil, it ought most certainly to be amended; and Congress owes the subject its most careful and intelligent study. The question is one, not for abstract reasoning,—it is one of *fact*. Theorists may prove, no matter how conclusively, that protective tariffs and paper money are based on sound principles of political economy, and that they *ought* to improve the material condition of the great mass of the people; but if, as a matter of fact they *do not*, then they ought to be abandoned.

But whatever may be the reason, we fear that Mr. Wells is right, and that in this country, as in every other, the condition of the great mass of the people—those who live by labor in some form—is growing steadily worse instead of better. And in saying this we do not refer to the *poorest* classes—to the hopeless and degraded poor, such as are to be found always in great cities, and scarcely ever anywhere else,—but to the better class of workers,—mechanics of all kinds and laborers of all grades,—men who are thrifty and industrious, and who have a laudable ambition to rise in the world, and to give their children a position in advance of that which they have been able to achieve for themselves. It is this class of our people who are losing ground, steadily and constantly, in their struggle: and it is from this class that the great and growing army of the hopeless and degraded poor is slowly but steadily recruited.

Our mechanics and other workingmen have less of home comforts,—they cannot live in as good houses, they cannot wear as good clothing, nor eat as good food, nor get for themselves and their families as many luxuries now, as they could twenty or even ten years ago. Yet we hear from employers of every grade on every side, that *wages* have enormously increased in every department of labor,—so enormously in many of these departments, as to make the employment of labor unprofitable. And this is undoubtedly true. But it is only *half* the truth. The price of everything which the laboring man has to *buy* has increased *more* than the price of labor—the only thing he has to sell. The general fact is thus stated by Mr. Wells:

"The aggregate wealth of the country is increasing, probably, as rapidly as at any former period; yet it does not follow that there is the same increase in general prosperity. The laborer, especially he who has a large family to support, is not as prosperous as he was in 1860. *His wages have not increased in proportion to the increase in the cost of his living.* There is, therefore, *an inequality in the distribution of our annual product*, which we must, in no small degree, refer to artificial causes. This inequality exists even among the working classes themselves. The single man or woman, working for his or her support alone, is in the receipt of a rate of wages from which savings may be made equal, or greater than ever before, especially in the manufacturing towns, where the price of board is, to a certain extent, regulated artificially by the employer. Unmarried operatives, therefore, gain; while those who are obliged to support their own families in hired tenements lose. Hence, deposits in savings banks increase, while marriage is discouraged; and the forced employment of young children is made a necessity in order that the family may live."

Now, so far as this is the result of "artificial causes,"—so far as it can be traced to a false system of tariffs, or currency, or taxation in any form, Congress may and must apply a remedy. Those systems must be revised and amended, in the interest and for the relief of that large class upon whom they work so injuriously.

But the laboring men themselves in this country, as in every other, feel that the evil lies deeper than in these laws. They feel that, in the division of the products of their labor, they get *less*, while the capitalists who supply the money get *more*, than justly belongs to them: and their constant struggle is to alter this proportion. They want a larger share of the profits, giving a smaller share to capital. This is the object of strikes,—of eight-hour laws and of the many similar devices resorted to by workingmen, or those who profess to speak and act in their behalf.

Whether labor has gained or lost by these struggles,—whether they can by such devices possibly improve their condition, or whether they must look to other forms and modes of action, are questions of great importance to them and to society at large, which we do not propose at present to discuss. But it is impossible not to sympathize with this effort of labor to improve its condition and to secure for itself something more nearly what it regards as its just and fair share in the distribution of the wealth that is constantly produced,—whatever we may think of the means by which that object is sought. And this sympathy with the effort should make us tolerant of the means, and of the motives which prompt them, even when both may seem to us most mistaken.

For the degradation of labor, in any community, is the degradation of the community itself. Where the condition of the laboring class grows worse instead of better, there all the interests of the State are in peril. It is not enough that the condition of a select class grows better,—that a few grow richer, more cultivated and more comfortable from year to year; this is well, but only when the great body of the people share in the advance. If it is achieved at the expense of the great mass,—if this improvement is secured only by their decline,—the result is deplorable and ominous of ruin.

The Diplomatic and Consular Service.

American diplomacy in the East, and particularly with China and Japan, has been, on the whole, hitherto a success. Yet we fear that even this has suffered somewhat from the universal defects of our civil service, and that more than once a broad and admirable general policy has been defeated or neutralized by unworthy representation in details. Overmuch faith is not, of course, to be put in the visits, the presents, the dashing bodyguard and the "burning of powder and pouring of champagne," whereby, to use the words of our Yokohama correspondent, the English Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, keeps himself and his Government continually before the Japanese, until they forget that there is any other people. But there is much that is worth thinking about in the unflattering comparison which this same correspondent makes between the whole English diplomatic system in the East and our own:

"Their whole diplomatic system is excellent. Their Consuls are educated men, have been student interpreters, and will be, eventually, Ministers and Ambassadors. They are well paid and sure of their position for life. Of our own system I am ashamed to speak. Those who have visited foreign ports know very well what it amounts to. Of three important points in the East, the United States is represented in one by a Frenchman, with most intolerable brogue and a most despicable salary, and in the other two by Germans—all excellent men, but not the ones to represent Americans abroad."

It is only just to acknowledge that our diplomatic and consular service during the last eight years has been in general a great improvement on that of the eight years preceding. At one time it was found, according to a statement made in Congress, that not one of our foreign Ministers, and hardly one even of our foreign Consuls, could speak any language but his own; that the backwoods had furnished forth a good share of our representation in maritime ports; and that the whole foreign service had been turned into a means of rewarding party devotion,—and was only *that*, and nothing more.

If we have advanced from that low standard, particularly in the case of Ministers to leading Powers, yet there is still chance for improvement. Of course, in a well-trained competitive civil service lies the hope of permanent excellence; but, as that is a growth of years, the immediate remedy must consist in a wise selection of the most competent men, making supposed *party* claims a secondary consideration. Assiduous shouldering of a torch through a political canvass has its good points, and so has assiduous rallying of voters on election day; but these exercises do not of themselves fit men for diplomatic or consular duties. Nor is it, we submit, an all-sufficient ground for a foreign appointment that a youth wants to sow his wild oats; or is troublesome to his friends; or wishes to study his profession in Europe; or wants to take a peep at foreign picture galleries; or is tired of America; or that, being incompetent himself, he is recommended by somebody else who *is* incompetent, and deserves political reward; or that he withdrew from the contest over a political nomination at home in favor of somebody else. In short, one of the easiest ways of enumerating what are *not* qualifications to foreign service, is to make a list of those which have been most efficient in times gone by. We must change all that, if we would be well served in foreign capitals and ports.

MINOR TOPICS.

President Johnson will have a splendid chance to serve his country during the next two months. All he will have to do will be to use that celebrated *veto* of his, right and left, on all schemes of extravagance and all jobs of corruption that may come before him after they have passed Congress. There are scores of such schemes now before Congress, and it is quite certain that some of them will pass. If he will *veto* them remorselessly, as he may well do, having no favors to ask and no enemies to conciliate, he will not only prevent some of them from becoming law, but will leave behind him a title for grateful remembrance. Though President Johnson has not much power left him, he has still the power of—*veto!*

The Police have got an entirely new clew in the case of the murder of Mr. Rogers. Our reporters give full details of the circumstances thus far developed. The case becomes daily more and more complicated; but the Police, and especially the detective force, must not relax their efforts to get hold of the murderer if they would retain any credit at all for their efficiency or usefulness in the City.

It will be seen by an announcement among our amusement advertisements that Mr. Bateman has retired from operatic management, and has assigned all his contracts with the artists and chorus comprising Bateman's Opera Bouffe Company, and disposed of all his wardrobe, music and properties to James Fisk, Jr., the well-known "Erie" operator, from whom he received a "very advantageous offer."

It would be a fine thing for the United States to establish a "protectorate" over Hayti and St. Domingo, as Gen. Banks desires they should. [See his movement in Congress yesterday.] It would furnish several nice places to people who want them. It would give a number of nice jobs to parties who need them. It would transfer some money from the Treasury into the hands of those who would like to get it. It would give us a million more blacks to protect. It would give us a tropical and anarchical island to govern. It would give our soldiers a chance to fight. By adding to our debt, it would enlarge the problem with which Gen. Butler amuses himself; and by adding to our taxes and troubles, it would give the people something new to think about.

In the matter of finances Gen. Butler is still ahead of the whole crowd, and we think will continue to be so. Instead of confining his attention to the various schemes proposed for paying the public debt, and getting back to specie payments, he goes the "whole hog" and insists on *never* going back to specie again, inasmuch as specie is a "relic of barbarism," and the only true currency,—the only kind of money fit to be used by a free and enlightened people, is an "inconvertible paper currency," that is notes *promising* to pay specie but never intending to do so. The General develops and argues this proposition at great length in an elaborate speech which he read in Congress yesterday and which will be found in another part of this morning's Times. We don't think anybody, in Congress or out, can go much further than this in speculations about the Currency question. The General himself can do nothing more brilliant in the line of financial discovery, but he will probably proceed at once to apply his theory to Government *bonds*, and every other form of promises *to pay*,—as well as to the particular style of notes known as greenbacks. And why not extend it to *private* promises as well as public? Why should Government monopolize the right to promise without intending to perform? We are curious to see who will be the first member of Congress to second the General's device.

Money worked close and active most of yesterday, but wound up unexpectedly easy, with quite liberal offerings. There were corresponding fluctuations in the Fund and Stock values, which closed buoyantly on an increasing volume of business. Gold steady. Exchange rather firmer. Produce exports of the week equal to $3,376,680.

Dr. Chapin lectures this evening, at the Cooper Institute, on Columbus, for the benefit of the "Woman's Hospital." The attractions of the lecture itself will doubtless fill the hall; but the excellent object to be served ought to excite an interest still more general and profound. The advertisement will be found in another column.

A short time ago it was reported that some English capitalists and engineers had offered to build an underground railway in New-York. If we were to allow them, we would probably in time have such a railway, which there is not much prospect of our having, as things now are. It is now reported that some English capitalists are about to establish a Pneumatic Dispatch in New-York. We hope they will be permitted to make the attempt without interruption.

None of the kerosene sold in this City is safe. All of it is dangerous to the life and property of those who use it. Benzine is universally mixed with it. See the report of Prof. Chandler in the proceedings of the Board of Health.

We mentioned yesterday the mischievous use which was made on Monday of a rumor to the effect that the Treasury Department was about to market a further batch of coin-bearing bonds. Such rumors, utterly false though they be, gain temporary credence, from the known or assured power of the Department to make such further issues, even though the power be of a very limited nature. And such rumors will continue to be put in circulation and to be traded upon, as long as the Secretary of the Treasury is left even a vestige of authority to enlarge the volume of the six per cent. coin-bearing obligations. Only one remedy is available, to protect the business public, from injury to their interests in the public funds, by the forced depression of fund values. A positive and definite enactment of Congress, explicitly closing up all old authorizations of additional six per cent. gold-bond issues, and as plainly prohibiting any augmentation of this form of the national securities, under any pretence whatsoever, will effectually dispose of even the possibility of untruthful reports, and the danger growing out of their circulation.

The birth of Burns is to be celebrated on its anniversary, the 25th inst., by a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, under the direction, not of the St. Andrew Society, but of a company of gentlemen who insist on the presence of ladies,—an innovation to which the managers of the Society in question were not willing to assent. The proposed change seems to us eminently proper, and calculated to prevent the scenes of over-boisterous and somewhat unseemly mirth by which such celebrations are occasionally attended. And we are quite sure very many of the cultivated and intelligent ladies of the City would regard as a special favor the privilege of sharing in the rational and sensible exercises of such an occasion. We cannot doubt that the experiment will prove a success, as we are assured no pains will be spared to make it one.

Widening and deepening the tortuous and shallow channel at Hell Gate has been begun. The work will require a great expenditure of money and time, but it will doubtless be carried to a successful end, as the interests of commerce require that the improvement shall be made. The owners of the Long Island Sound coasting vessels will rejoice heartily when these additional facilities for navigation are perfected. They will then be relieved of the impositions and exactions of the Hell Gate pilots, who have too long held a monopoly which is as unjust as it has been onerous. We observe that a modification of the Hell Gate Pilot laws, which was mooted last Winter at Albany, but which failed to pass, has been revived during the present session.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Francais.

It will be conceded that it is no easy task to burlesque opera bouffe. The Worrell Sisters endeavored to do so, and failed. M. Herve has, however, made the experiment, and succeeded. "L'Œil Crevé" is weaker than "Genevieve de Brabant," and, in fact, weaker than any of Offenbach's works; but it is filled with all the little contrivances which the King of the Bouffes Parisiens has made so popular. The dialogue is certainly more absurd than anything that ever came from the immodest brains of Messrs. Meilhac and Halevy. "L'Œil Crevé" first saw the light in October of last year, at the Folies-Dramatiques, in Paris, a locality for which it was well suited, and where it obtained a great success. We can believe that the manner of production by Mr. Grau is better than it was in Paris, for in the French metropolis opera bouffe occupies a different position to what it does here. It is not considered the best form of musical work. Italian opera, French grand opera and opera comique outrank it. In New-York we having nothing but opera bouffe and negro minstrelsy—a difference after all more in the matter of cork than anything else. Mr. Grau has spared no expense in putting a work upon the stage which we think will not long retain it. Opera bouffe has, it seems, had its day—a long and prosperous one, but exhaustive. No sort of economy has been exercised in the manner of its production, and now any prudence in this direction will be regarded as parsimony. "Genevieve de Brabant" was a model of stage sumptuousness and liberal management. So also is "La Perichole," at Pike's. In Herve's work there is not the same opportunity, but every thing has been done by Mr. Grau that was possible, and this means a great deal. The same care bestowed on a better class of work would, we think, insure an equally good remunerative result, perhaps better. The dresses of the archers (they are bowmen, not cross-bowmen, as described—there is not a cross-bow among them,) and the peasants are particularly good. The leading characters are of course well provided for. And of leading characters there is no end. The composer, who is also the author of the libretto, seems to have studied literature in a lunatic asylum, and to have made the most of the individualities he found there. Of plot there is absolutely none. The skeleton of the mosquito is colossal in comparison with the slight structure which supports this opera. Nevertheless there is a good deal of business and action, and the scenes are cheerful and picturesque. We cannot say the same for the scenery, which is stiff. What Herve lacks in constructiveness he makes up in the maddest riot of words ever listened to by a sane audience. And writing nonsense, evidently from sheer disposition, he has often dropped upon the queerest conceits. Thus while the heroine is about to flee she is enjoined by her intended "to pack her trunks, and to take some stockings, some crockery, a little bed, a mattress and half a leg of mutton;" then there is a wonderful romance called the atmospheric lobster, which tells a curious story of the [illegible] of the lobster, who was consumed (as he was [illegible], perhaps because he was tight.) Some of the couplets are incomprehensible, such, for instance, as the following: "Beautiful Andalusian, who on the green sward exerciseth, bewitchingly, thy thigh, thy [illegible] thou work is incomplete. Cease, my beauty, thy game of ogling; as for thy Bolero, Rococo, at [illegible]!" The refrain of *Géronte's* air is careless and warlike: "A thousand cannons, a hundred bayonets, twenty-three cans, one hundred corks! Let us sing the praise of glory, but, after drinking. The [illegible] before the laurel. For that sort of thing isn't altogether roses. Before thinking of the bivouac let us ballast our stomachs!" The final chorus shows that the composer and author did all these things in a spirit of parody, not unmixed with sarcasm. "Charming public, excuse our extravagance; mi, do, sol, mi la mi, mi sol si ré do si la! Every day around us; is not everything madness?" The translations are from the published book, and they are always grotesque. We may add that there are no positive indecencies in the narrative, but many double-entendres in the dialogue.

The music is pretty but common-place. It lacks the vivacity of Offenbach, but is more carefully prepared. The *encores* and even the applause were scant. Of the cast, Mlle. Desclauzas made the best impression; she is pretty and sings without affectation. Mme. Rose-Bell has not the opportunity in this opera that she had in "Genevieve," and labored with her pieces. The same remark applies to M. Carrier. The part of *Géronte* was played by M. Gabel, who was quick and effective in all the business of the stage, and again proved that he is an artist capable of individualizing any *rôle*. The chorus and orchestra (under the direction of Mr. Robt. Stoepel) were both admirable. "L'Œil Crevé" did not create a sensation, but the reception was sufficient to justify its maintenance on the bills until further notice.

The Philharmonic Society.

The one hundred and seventeenth concert of the New-York Philharmonic Society took place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The attendance reminded us of the days when even the old Academy was insufficient to accommodate the members. Under the excellent management of Prof. Doremus the Society is rapidly regaining its old popularity. It is clear that the present Academy is too small. There was not a vacant seat from parquette to amphitheatre, and even the lobbies and staircases were occupied. The programme opened with Haydn's symphony in B flat, which was of course admirably played under the steady *bâton* of Mr. Carl Bergmann. The massing of stringed instruments tells with remarkable effect in the works of the grand old master. The overture to "Semiramide," by Catel,—played originally at the symphony *soirées* of Mr. Theo. Thomas—hardly repays the trouble that has been bestowed upon it. It is well knit and effective, but it says nothing that has not been said more brilliantly by later writers. It seems a pity to disturb the rest into which it had fallen. The orchestra gave it the fullest interpretation, but it neither astonished nor delighted the listener. The musical resurrectionists are busy this season—a "poeme symphonique" by Liszt was also dug up for the occasion. It is called "Ce qu'on entend sur la montagne," and is the earliest of the Abbé's larger orchestral works. There is a grand religious theme in the last movement which redeems the work from mediocrity. Otherwise it is tedious and mechanical. The soloists were Mme. Camilla Urso and Mr. S. B. Mills, who, strangely enough, both played concertos by Beethoven. This odd arrangement was rendered necessary, we are informed, by the inability of the lady, from incessant professional occupation, to study another piece. We are disposed to think that no necessity of the sort should prevail in a society of the importance of the Philharmonic. If soloists are necessary at all, they should be held to a strict reckoning, and not be permitted to change their pieces and their places on the programme because they have not time to occupy them properly. At all events it is manifestly absurd that two concertos by any one composer should be played on the same evening, and very little, we think, can be said (save in the way of gallantry toward a lady artiste) for putting the shortest (a single movement) first and the longest last. Mme. Camilla Urso selected the first movement from the concerto opus 61; and Mr. Mills played the entire concerto in E flat opus 73—a work fifty minutes long, and demanding months of preparation. Mme. Urso introduced a brilliant cadenza by Joachim, and played it with fire and strength. These qualities were not noticeable in the real portion of the concerto itself. We say this with the highest respect for the lady's talent. We have in these columns recorded the appreciation we hold for her remarkable statements—her sensitive phrasing, her pure and clear tone, and her executive ability. But a concerto, wrestling with an orchestra, demands more. There must be commanding strength, even to the point of self-assertion. The earnest sweetness of Mme. Urso's style does not in any way convey this. We would urge her to keep to fantasias. The lady's reception was enthusiastic, and the little piece she played as encore was an exquisite justification of what we have just said. The concerto in E flat which fell to the lot of Mr. Mills is perhaps the grandest work of its kind ever written. It belongs to the ripest period of Beethoven's life, when his imagination, fired with ideal images of beauty, led him not only into fastnesses of thought, but into nooks and crannies of fancy which no mind has since traveled. In its demands upon an artist this concerto is almost overwhelming. Comparatively simple to the eye, it is really, from rhythmetic causes, and from the endurance it requires, one of the most difficult ever written. Mr. Mills' interpretation of it was large and scholarly without being too severe. It pronounced authoritatively, as it should do, the meaning of the author; gently and persuasively where needed, and rapidly and commandingly where the occasion required decision and force. The gentleman's style is entirely suited to this difficult kind of music. It is clear and refined, yet prominent. In the more technical qualities of strength, articulation and precision, he is, of course, without a rival. We have never heard him play better than on this occasion, and only regret that the concerto cannot be repeated. It was the feature of the evening.

Matthew D. Greene.

A complimentary concert is to be given at Irving Hall on Saturday evening for the benefit of Matthew D. Greene, who has been disabled from labor by paralysis for the past year, and whom his friends desire in this way to aid. Mr. Greene has been known in political circles for many years as an active and energetic politician, and has made many friends. Being of a generous temper, lavish rather than thrifty in his use of money, he has saved nothing for the "rainy day" that is now upon him. We trust that this effort for his relief may prove successful.

Gov. Hoffman on the State Inebriate Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gov. Hoffman, in his message to the Legislature, has alluded to the government of that institution. His attention has doubtless been called to the institution from the large amount of money which has been diverted from the Metropolitan Excise District which contains two inebriate asylums of its own, i. e., one in Kings County, and the other on Ward's Island, lately opened for patients. For the information of those interested in our State charities and the public at large, I submit the following facts and figures, not generally known on account of the constitutional modesty of the President of that corporation. These figures are taken from the reports of the Treasurer of the Binghamton Asylum, and from those of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Excise Board, created April 14, 1866. By an act of the Legislature passed April 15, 1859, ten per cent. of all moneys arising from the licenses to traffic in alcoholic liquors in the 60 counties of the State was granted to the Binghamton Asylum.

The amount received under this law from July 4, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1865, is	$107,991 14
And from the same law, from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1868, (a period of three years)	71,412 11
From the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Excise Board, from April 20, 1866, to March 30, 1867	124,538 90
From April 1, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1867	128,650 [illegible]
From Dec. 1, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868	73,202 10
Total received from the State to this date	$505,795 67

Of the above amount the Metropolitan Excise District has paid in three years to the Binghamton Asylum $326,395 82. This asylum has now superb accommodations for over one hundred patients, and they are charged $20 per week for their board; yet from some cause the management have not been able to keep more than one-half of their rooms filled, yet they are asking for more money to complete further rooms. The Governor has left the responsibility of its management on the shoulders of the present Legislature, which contains one or two Binghamton men.

T. JEFFERSON GARDINER, M. D.,
State Register of the N. Y. State Inebriate Asylum.
No. 48 West Twenty-fourth-street,
New-York, Jan. 11, 1869.

TELEGRAMS.

The Greek Ambassador Refused Admittance to the Peace Conference.

He Protests, and the Conference is Postponed in Consequence.

Reported Capture and Imprisonment of Candian Insurgents.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Representative of Greece Denied Admission to the Peace Conference.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

For some unexplained reason RIZOS RANGABE, the Grecian Ambassador at Paris, who it was supposed would represent Greece in the Conference, has been refused participation in its sessions. He has protested against his exclusion, and appealed to the Grecian Government at Athens for instructions. The Conference will await the action of Greece in this matter, and the session announced for to-day will probably be postponed for a time in consequence.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Sublime Porte has dispatched SADIK PASHA to this city, as special agent, to raise a loan for war purposes.

CANDIA.

Reported Imprisonment of Insurgent Leaders by the Turks.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

A report is in circulation that the principal members of the insurrectionary Government of Candia have fallen into the hands of the Turks and have been thrown into prison.

SPAIN.

Soldiers Volunteering for Service in Cuba.

MADRID, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Four thousand soldiers have volunteered their services to the Government, to assist in suppressing the insurrection in Cuba.

ITALY.

Banquet to Henry W. Longfellow.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, gave a banquet yesterday in honor of HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, which was attended by a large number of American visitors, artists and eminent persons now in Rome.

CUBA.

The Commissioners to the Rebels—The Siege of Nuevitas.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

It is reported on good authority that the Commission, which left for Nuevitas yesterday to meet the rebel chiefs at Bayamo, is fully empowered to concede pardon and political rights and liberties, on the basis that the Island of Cuba shall continue under the flag of Spain.

The United States steamer *Gettysburg* has returned from Nuevitas. The rebels were closely pressing the siege of the town. The garrison had turned one of the churches into a fortress, and with the assistance of the Spanish vessels of war in the harbor, were holding out until reinforcements could reach them. A detachment of troops sent by land to their relief was defeated by the insurgents. The latter have no artillery, but are well supplied with Spencer rifles, which they use with effect.

The planters of the surrounding country were much disheartened by fears of famine.

A large party, about 400 in number, consisting mostly of cigar makers, attempted to leave the city in a body on Monday last, on the Western Railroad. It was suspected that their object was to produce a revolt in the town of Candelaria. All who had passports were allowed to proceed, but the rest were detained, and obliged to return home. Up to the present moment there has been no disturbance whatever in Candelaria.

Captain-General DULCE is working industriously to reconcile the political factions here and make the extremists listen to reason, and is personally gaining ground in the esteem of order-loving citizens of all parties.

An amnesty proclamation by the Captain-General appears in the *Gazette* to-day. It releases all political prisoners, terminates all trials for political offences now in progress, and holds out unconditional pardon to all insurgents who lay down their arms within forty days.

Transports, with 1,600 fresh troops from Cadiz, reached Havana this morning.

The Hamburg American Steamship Company's steamer *Teutonia* arrived here to-day from New-Orleans, on her way to Hamburg.

MEXICO.

Legislation in Colima—Execution of Robbers—Terrible Land Slides.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 11.

Advices from Mexico give a rumor that Gov. VEGA, of Colima, has obtained three months' leave of absence, to visit the interior. The Governor is represented as exerting his influence in behalf of more liberal legislation by the State Legislature. The system of taxation lately introduced is regarded as unsuccessful. Most of the influential citizens will probably abandon the State.

A new light-house is to be erected at Manzanillo, to take the place of the present miserable affair. A good wagon road is also to be built between Manzanillo and Colima. The authorities are acting vigorously against the highway robbers. Three road robbers were recently captured and shot near Colima.

Terrible land-slides had occurred in different parts of the country, involving considerable loss of life. Creeks had appeared where previously nothing but barren deserts had existed. The commotions were attended with continuous rumblings of the earth.

A number of citizens of Guadalajara had been condemned and shot for political offences. The affair created ill feeling against the Government, and the country seemed ripe for another revolution.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Sleeping Car Hurled Down an Embankment—Three Persons Killed and Others Injured.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

A fatal accident occurred at an early hour this morning to the night train on the Pan-Handle Railroad, at Cork's Run Point, about three miles below this city. The heavy rains yesterday washed the earth from beneath the track, and left hundreds of ties without foundation. When the train reached the place all the cars went over but the rear sleeping-car, which became detached from the other portion of the train, and was hurled over an embankment fully sixty feet high. The car contained seven persons, out of which number three were killed instantly and the others were seriously injured. The names of those killed were Mr. JOHN ALLEN, conductor of the sleeping-car; Mr. C. MCPHERSON, of Springfield, Ohio; ROBERT CHESNEY, Pennsylvania. HENRY C. BARRETT, also of Springfield, and a young student who was on his way to the Western College, are thought to be mortally wounded. JOHN RENDICK, drover, from Kentucky, was injured in the foot. Pocket-books, watches and shoes were found this morning in the débris—the property of the unfortunate passengers. The wreck took fire immediately after the accident, but the flames were with extreme difficulty extinguished and an additional horror prevented. The bodies of the killed were brought to this city and a Coroner summoned to hold an inquest.

A New International Bridge at Niagara Proposed.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Joint Committee of the City Council and citizens, appointed to take action on the building of a bridge over the Niagara River to connect Buffalo with the Canada shore, held a meeting this afternoon.

JAMES W. PARSONS, JOHN H. VOORHIS, W. B. STREET and GEORGE S. WARDWELL were appointed a committee to confer with the New-York Central, Erie and Grand Trunk Railroads, or other corporations interested in the project, and report.

Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Temperance Union.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Connecticut Temperance Union held its second annual meeting in this city to-day. At the morning service speeches were made by WM. M. THAYER, Secretary of the Massachusetts Alliance; J. N. STEARNS, Agent for the National Society, and Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of the Wesleyan University, after which the Secretary's report was read.

At the afternoon services a list of officers for the ensuing year was reported, with Ex-Gov. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM as President. Gov. BUCKINGHAM spoke briefly, urging total abstinence as the safe and only ground to stand upon. Resolutions were reported and adopted that our platform is the broad one of total abstinence from the manufacture, sale and use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage; that one of the chief obstacles to overcome is the wholesale use of stimulants for the purpose of bribery and corruption by political partisans, and in the halls of legislation; invoking the aid of the minority of the Press, the medical profession and the influence of woman in the cause; that the habitual use of intoxicating drinks is a serious if not absolute disqualification for stations of public responsibility, and that we regard it the duty of temperance men to use their influence in the primary meetings to secure the nomination of suitable rulers and legislators. Hon. FRANCIS GILLETTE offered a resolution that, as the chemical analysis of the different liquors at several of the first-class hotels and general saloons, made at the instance of the New-York *World*, discloses the appalling fact that the costliest liquors are the vilest adulterations, largely qualified with fusel oil—a virulent poison—the persistence in swallowing such drinks, after their deadly nature has been exposed, is deliberate and reckless suicide, and thanking the *World* for the service it has rendered to humanity by exposing the vile stuff. The resolution was laid over. In the evening, speeches were made by Messrs. PHELPS, of New-Haven; DANA, of Norwich; BENEDICT, of Bridgeport, BAILEY, of Waterbury, and others. The services throughout were largely attended.

A Negro Hanged by a Mob in Tennessee for Outraging a Woman.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Saturday night a negro named ABE VANDEBURG went to the house of WILLIAM SMITH, an employe of the Mississippi Central Railroad, at Water Valley, Miss., and after a desperate struggle succeeded in outraging the person of Mrs. SMITH, but not before he had strangled her little daughter until until she was insensible. As soon as it was daylight Mrs. SMITH alarmed the neighborhood.

The Marshal of the town started in pursuit of VANDEBURG, and succeeded in capturing him. On arriving in town with the prisoner, it was with the greatest difficulty the Marshal succeeded in keeping the negroes, who had assembled, from burning him. He was finally placed in jail for safe keeping. That night, however, the Kuklux, in strong force, took him out and hung him. Yesterday morning, Mr. SMITH returned home. He became almost a maniac on hearing of affairs, and, taking a rifle, went to the place where the body was still hanging, and cut it down. He then gathered rails and built a fire upon the body. While the fire was burning, SMITH danced about it like a madman.

Detective BARMORE, of this city, on his return from a business trip to Pulaski, was taken from a train on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad to-day by a band of Kuklux, twenty-five in number, with masks. What they did with BARMORE is not known.

The Damage by the Recent Freshet at Albany—The Sportsmen's Association.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Nothing particularly noticeable has occurred in regard to the effect of the freshet on the pier. The water is gradually receding, but the current continues very strong. The several buildings north of the railroad ferry cut yet standing are slowly settling, and, with one or two exceptions, will probably be wholly lost. Much of the movable property stored in them was saved to-day.

Portions of the rear walls of WASHBURNE's and TROWBRIDGE & CROMBIE's large buildings have fallen, and the remaining portions keep crumbling away. The rear wall of TROWBRIDGE & CROMBIE's flour-mills cracked this morning; but it is hoped, as the water is falling, that the damage will not be serious. Large quantities of grain were lost in the basin. Those interested estimate the total loss at not less than $125,000.

The State Sportsmen's Association met in this city to-day. Hon. BYRON ARCHER, of Wayne County, was made Chairman, and Col. WHEELER, of Syracuse, Secretary. Resolutions were passed, recommending important changes in the existing game laws. A committee, consisting of Hon. BYRON ARCHER, R. B. ROOSEVELT, R. M. SHEELS, MOSES SUMMERS, C. J. FOLGER and J. A. LINTNER, was appointed to prepare a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the Association for enactment through the Legislature. Also a bill incorporating the State Society of Sportsmen.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Injunction Against the New Directors.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Judges PRENTISS and FOOT to-day granted an injunction, at the instance of W. S. OTIS, attorney of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, against the new Board of Directors, restraining them from operating or interfering with the road. The following notice will appear in the papers here to-morrow morning:

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, and to all persons interested, that REUBEN F. SMITH, Esq., has this day been appointed Receiver of the said Company, and that the Directors, Executive Committee, Financial Agent and Treasurer of said Company have been enjoined from performing any official acts by the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1869.

(Signed) H. MCCULLOUGH,
President Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Co.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Fort Henry, N. Y.

FORT HENRY, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

DANIEL MCDONNOUGH, a railroad boarding-house keeper, was shot and instantly killed in this place last evening by CHARLES H. FOOTE. MCDONNOUGH, with three others, all of whom were somewhat intoxicated, attempted to seize a horse and cutter to ride to their homes, distant about three miles, and assaulted the owner, when FOOTE interfered to protect his friend, the owner of the horse and cutter. MCDONNOUGH then turned and assaulted FOOTE, who warned him to desist or he would shoot him. MCDONNOUGH, however, continued his demonstrations and was fired at by FOOTE, when he fell and almost instantly expired. FOOTE gave himself up to the authorities, and an examination is now being had. MCDONNOUGH leaves a wife and several small children.

The Maine Senatorial Question.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Senatorial question has assumed a new feature. Mr. PERRY, a member of the House, has declared in a card that he threw the blank vote in the caucus intentionally. This leaves Mr. HAMLIN with a clean majority of the Republicans in the Legislature who desired to vote. Mr. MORRILL's friends now claim that Mr. HAMLIN was not declared nominated by the caucus, and therefore they are not bound to support him and intimate that they will not do so. A movement is on foot to bring forward a third man as a compromise candidate. Mr. HAMLIN's friends still claim that he was clearly the choice of a majority of his party, that he was fairly nominated, and if any member of his party refuses to vote for him he becomes a bolter.

Removal of Civil Officers in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Removals from office, under the Fourteenth Amendment, continue with rapidity. About 100 have been removed within the last three weeks. ROBERT HOWARD, a clerk in the City Court, was removed to-day, and ANDREW WASHBURNE appointed to the vacancy.

The Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

In the Senate to-day Mr. GAMBRA, a Northern negro, was elected Reading Clerk. A resolution offered by Mr. WALLS, (colored Republican,) requesting the Senate to call on Senator OSBORN to repair to Washington and attend to Senatorial duties, was tabled by one majority. A similar resolution, offered in the House by Mr. SCOTT, (colored,) was withdrawn. Senator OSBORN and Representative HAMILTON left for Washington this afternoon. The party in favor of the impeachment of the Governor seems to be losing ground.

Opening of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Interesting Ceremonies.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was formally opened to-day. Five excursion trains came from Albany and points along the route, carrying between 2,000 and 3,000 excursionists. The trains were greeted by great crowds at all the stations, and there was intense enthusiasm. President JOSEPH RAMSEY, with 200 or 300 invited guests, were on board of one of the trains. At the city they were formally received by the Citizens' Committee and escorted to Firemen's Hall, where a grand banquet was spread. About 600 sat down to the tables. Judge BALCOM presided and made a few remarks. Hon. GEORGE BARTLETT, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, made the speech of welcome. President RAMSEY was called out, and gave a brief history of the road from the organization of the Company, and the subscription of a million dollars, namely, by the citizens along the line, in 1852, to the completion of it in 1868, in spite of the vetoes of Governors. He was rapturously applauded. JOHN H. MCFARLAND, one of the earliest advocates of the road, gave some reminiscences of the first meetings to subscribe for the stock held in 1851. He was followed by Col. SNOW, on behalf of Gov. HOFFMAN; by D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President of the Midland Railroad Company; by J. BANCROFT DAVIS, for the Erie Railway Company, and by others. Among the distinguished guests were Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, NATHAN LAPHAM and many members and ex-members of the Legislature. Almost every city in the State was represented, and nearly all the railroads. The excursionists not specially invited were entertained at a free lunch at the Court-house, and the affair was in all respects a marked success. Two trains went to Albany to-night. The others remain here until to-morrow, the excursionists being provided for at the hotels and residences of the citizens.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad is 140 miles long, and cost not far from $7,000,000, of which about $5,000,000 were obtained by private subscription and by bonding the Cities of Albany and Binghamton and the towns on the route. The road will be opened for business in a few days. It is the second road having its terminus at the city. There are also the Erie Road and a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, four in all, directly connected with this city, while two others are prospected.

The Legislature of Alabama Declared to be Illegal.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Columbiana *Guide*, a newspaper published at the county seat of Shelby County in this State, says: "Judge PELHAM, of the Circuit Court, on a case coming before him from the Probate Court of this county, decided that the present Legislature is an illegal body, and Gov. SMITH is an unlawful officer." Judge PELHAM is a prominent member of the Republican Party, and was elected to his office at the same time the Legislature and Governor were chosen.

Presentation of a Congressional Medal to Capt. Creighton.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Major-Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY has been directed by the War Department to present Capt. ROBERT CREIGHTON, commanding the Royal Mail steamship *Venezuelan*, with the medal awarded him by Congress for gallantry in rescuing troops from the wrecked steamer *San Francisco*, in the bark *Three Bells*, some years ago. The presentation is to take place at Norfolk at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Newspaper Libel Suits in Chicago Ruled Out of Court.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Four libel suits against the *Tribune*, for a total of $100,000 damages, were ruled out of the Superior Court yesterday. They were instituted by merchants, who claim the *Tribune* charged them with arson to avoid failure. They appeal to the Supreme Court.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Jan. 12.—New-York officers have brought hither JOSEPH W. RICHARDSON, who is charged with obtaining money in various sums at different times, amounting to nearly $3,000, from JAMES MABBETT and HENRY WADE, of Dutchess County, under false pretences. His bail has been fixed at $3,000, in default of which he is still confined in jail, and it is stated to-day that he shows signs of insanity.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12.—NELSON SPELLMAN was arrested in this town to-day for an attempted rape on Mrs. ELIZABETH GIBBONS, an estimable lady 55 years old, as she was going to church on Sunday. Mrs. GIBBONS was thrown down in the snow and seriously injured, but her screams frightened the villain away.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The Peruvian monitors, with their consorts, *Havana* and *Monterey*, left the mouth of the river this morning for the Pacific. They will touch at Pensacola.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—It is thought the question of negro eligibility may be submitted to the Supreme Court for decision. Two Democratic papers suggest that this course be adopted by the Legislature. The Legislature meets to-morrow.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—PHIL. HART, who was sentenced for life, eight years ago, for shooting a boy at New-Brunswick, and DANIEL BRANNIN, from Newark, escaped from the New-Jersey State Prison in time to take the owl train for New-York this morning. HART's father telegraphed the fact to the authorities here, and Chief KENNEDY, of New-York, telegraphed that he had made the arrest of BRANNIN, and both prisoners were returned to the prison this evening at 6 o'clock.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad held here to-day, the following persons were elected Directors: Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, L. D. Bucker, J. C. B. Davis, Thomas Struthers, Wm. H. Seward, Wm. H. Whiteside, John F. Phelps, Matthew P. Bemus, Daniel Williams, Amos K. Warren, George W. Gifford. Jay Gould was elected President, Thomas Struthers Vice-President, and M. P. Bemus Secretary and Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 12.—About 11:30 o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the basement of the dry goods store of L. BIER, No. 76 State-street. The Fire Department was quickly on the ground and suppressed the flames before extensive damage had been done by fire. The loss by fire and smoke will doubtless amount to several thousand dollars. There is an insurance of about $70,000 on the stock and fixtures. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Organization of the Two Branches—Message of Gov. Ward.

Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and organized promptly by the election of the following officers agreed upon in Democratic caucus:

SENATE.—*President*—HENRY S. LITTLE, of Monmouth.
Secretary—JOSEPH B. CORNISH, of Warren.
Assistant Secretary—OWEN VANDERHOVEN, of Passaic.
Engrossing Clerk—JESSE H. DIVERTY, of Cape May.
HOUSE.—*Speaker*—LEON ABBETT, of Hudson.
Clerk—ALEX. M. JOHNSTON, of Mercer.
Assistant Clerk—HORACE F. DRAKE, of Union.
Engrossing Clerk—SAMUEL HAMBA, of Camden.

The Republican candidates were: For President of the Senate, EDWARD BETTLE, of Camden, and for Speaker of the House, THOMAS BEESLEY, of Cape May.

After the organization, the third annual message of Gov. MARCUS L. WARD was sent in and read.

The financial statement of the message shows that the expenditures of the year exceeded the receipts by about $60,000. The actual amount of the war debt of the State on the 1st of December last, was $2,121,418, a decrease of $99,800 during the past year. The amount received during the year from the General Government was $1,068 45, making the total amount paid to the State by the General Government, $1,236,467.

The school fund shows receipts during the year of $128,073 60, and a balance left of that of over $10,000. The Governor dwells especially upon the subject of education and the importance of giving increased efficiency to the public school system, and suggests that a part of the moneys received from the sales of the lands under water be added to this fund. The total expenditures for common schools, from money derived from local taxes, foots up $1,140,142 38.

The various educational institutions of the State, the Agricultural College, the State Library, the Normal and Farnum Schools, are reported in good condition. The system under which the State Prison is conducted is severely criticised. The reformatory institutions, especially the State Reform School, are warmly commended.

The Governor ably discusses the claims of the State to lands under water, and points to them as a source of wealth which ought to pay the debt of the State, besides establishing a noble school fund. He insists strongly that there shall be no further surrender of State rights other than for value received.

In the military department, Gov. WARD reports the Soldiers' Claim Agency as discontinued, nearly all claims having been adjusted and paid.

He asks Congressional aid to prevent the inroads of the ocean upon the shores of New-Jersey, and to open channels which have been filled up, and also calls for the reënactment of a Registry and Bankrupt law.

ALBANY.

Reassembling of the Legislature—The Senatorial Contest.—The Prospects of the Rival Candidates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The reassembling of the Legislature to-morrow has brought most of the members and lobby into back here, and the Senatorial canvass is renewed with increased vigor. FENTON's friends talk more confidently than ever, and profess to have a majority already secured by actual count. The Morgan men are not at all disheartened, however, by the assurances of their opponents, and claim to have better grounds for their faith. The Troy *Times* this evening suggests GRISWOLD as a compromise peace candidate, but it is pronounced too late. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is also named occasionally, but the main contest continues to be between MORGAN and FENTON—the same as before the adjournment, and with the same uncertainty as to the result.

Speaker BOUGHTON will not announce the Committees to-morrow, as some anticipated, but, it is said, will wait till after the Senatorial caucus, which will not be held till Saturday, perhaps not till Monday next. Congressmen LAFLIN and KELSEY are here, said to be in the interest of MORGAN. PETER B. SWEENY, the Tammany King, is also here, and the influence of the Democracy, such as it is, all goes for FENTON. The reason given is that if it had not been for MORGAN's money, used in the Assembly Districts during the campaign, the Democrats would have a majority in the present Legislature.

The Senatorial Question—Hon. John A. Griswold.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 12.

Immediately after the recent election, Mr. GRISWOLD's name was mentioned by prominent journals and influential Republicans in connection with the United States Senatorship. He was unwilling to enter into a contest for the position; he had just come out of a bitter canvass, having accepted the nomination for Governor against his personal inclinations and only in response to a strongly developed popular sentiment, and he could not consent to undertake a canvass in another field for another office, whereby his motives might be misinterpreted, and to some extent at least the generous sympathies of friends who had so lately supported him with hearty enthusiasm would become alienated. Occupying this honorable ground, his friends here and elsewhere have believed that in the embittered contest for the Senatorship now going on at Albany, a contingency might happen wherein Mr. GRISWOLD's name could properly be used by the Republican members of the Legislature for the security of party harmony, and with the certainty, too, that his election as United States Senator would insure for New-York a representative in the Senate of the highest character and of undoubted qualifications for the honorable and dignified position. Is he not really acceptable to all? Would not his election heal the feuds of faction, satisfy the claims of integrity, and prove poetic justice as against the party of fraud which swindled the people of their honest vote by cheating him of the election which they decreed by their ballots? Not that Mr. GRISWOLD is a candidate for Senator, nor has he been a candidate in the sense in which candidacy is usually accepted. In other words he has declined to make or authorize a contest in behalf of himself as against others. Yet this very fact renders him entirely free from entangling alliances, and all the more suitable for selection upon the basis of conciliation and compromise.

Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals of Jan. 13:

Nos. 73, 74, 75, 77, 8, 20, 28, 29½, 41, 43, 70, 8, 81, 82, 84.

The Hibernia's Passengers.

The agents of the Anchor Line of steamers in this City, (New-York,) have received the following dispatch:

GLASGOW, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Bremen bark *America*, for New-York, was spoken on Dec. 30; she had thirty-one shipwrecked persons on board. We have reason to believe that they are the *Hibernia*'s people, saved from the missing boat.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Spring Meeting—Changes in Racing Stables—Retirement of Kentucky from the Turf.

The American Jockey Club have issued their programme of racing sport for the forthcoming Spring meeting at Jerome Park, which commences on Saturday, June 5, and continues over four days, held alternately. Nineteen races will be run during the meeting, of which two only are heat races, of mile and two miles; this class of events, although formerly a distinguishing and highly popular feature of the American turf, not now finding much favor with the American Jockey Club and owners of race horses. The sport on the opening day comprises a hurdle race; a handicap of a mile and a quarter, called the Fordham Stakes; the Belmont Stakes for three-year olds, a mile and five furlongs, which has thirty-seven nominations; and the Members' Cup, a dash of a mile and an eighth, for gentlemen riders only. The entries for the Fordham stakes close on March 1; for the Members' Cup, on May 20. Among the entries for the Belmont Stakes we find several that have distinguished themselves by their running at two-year olds, such as Mr. JEROME's ch. c. *Leonardo*, (now called *Fenian*, and owned by Mr. BELMONT,) and b. f. *Rapture*; Mr. SANFORD's ch. f. *The Nun* and b. f. *The Mimz*; Mr. HUNTER's b. f. *Abstraction* and b. c. *Sapphire*; Mr. CAMERON's imported fillies *Inverugias*, *Interwald* and *Inverness*, and Col. MCDANIELS' b. f. *Oakleaf*. Last year this rich stake was won by Gen. DUKE, but this season the race is of a more open character than on that occasion.

[illegible]

The celebrated race-horse *Kentucky* has been finally withdrawn from the turf, and will, in future, be devoted to the stud. His racing career has been a brilliant and glorious one, unsurpassed by any in the annals of the American turf. He never met with defeat except on one occasion, when he was started when notoriously amiss, and against the counsel of his trainer, and he won in purses and stakes close upon $40,000. He was bred by Mr. JOHN M. CLAY, of Kentucky, and was by *Lexington* out of *Magnolia*, by *Glencoe*. His first appearance on the turf was as a two-year old at Paterson, in the Fall of 1863, when he won a sweepstakes in such grand style, that Messrs. TRAVIS and COLLIER purchased him along with *Arcola* for $7,000. He remained their property, although running in the name and under the management of Mr. JOHN HUNTER, throughout his glorious racing career, until the Spring of 1867, when Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME purchased him for the alleged price of $40,000. It was while in this gentleman's possession he ran his great match against time for $10,000, which he lost; not through his own want of ability, but the bad management of those who controlled him and made the match. Soon afterward he was purchased by the racing confederacy known as the "Annieswood Stable," but going amiss while in their hands, he was not able to start in public. At the disruption and consequent public sale of the stock owned by the Annieswood stable, *Kentucky* was bought by Mr. BELMONT, for $15,000, after a spirited competition for his possession with Mr. HUNTER. Mr. BELMONT has now put him to the stud, and he will in future be located at that gentleman's breeding establishment near Babylon, L. I. In the Spring of 1867 he was put to the stud for a short season, and his stock are so fine and promising that we may safely anticipate for him, as a sire, a career equally as glorious as it was as a racer.

Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, who has, since the organization of the American Jockey Club, officiated as Clerk of the Course at Jerome Park, has been appointed to the position of Secretary to the Club, vice Dr. JOHN IRVING, resigned. The withdrawal from the Secretaryship of Dr. IRVING, is much regretted by his numerous racing friends, whose good will in that position he has gained by his unvarying courtesy and gentlemanly conduct. In Mr. WHEATLEY the Jockey Club have secured an invaluable official.

BRIEF NOTES.

Gen. GRANT has accepted an invitation from Gov. HAWLEY to visit Connecticut, to inspect some of its manufacturing establishments.

Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH is becoming prominent as a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Indiana.

Hon. ODEN BOWIE will enter upon his duties as Governor of Maryland to-day.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* mentions a report that President JOHNSON has agreed to nominate for Commissioner of Internal Revenue either Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO or Mr. PARSONS, of Cleveland, as may be desired by the Radical element of Congress.

The following is a brief note from Gen. BUTLER to a resident of Louisiana:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot agree to FELLOWS' proposition to restrict suffrage to "the free-born." The Chief Captain said unto Paul: "With a great price had I this freedom"—the great price the slave-born paid cannot in this way be answered.

Yours, truly, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that the Louisville *Courier-Journal*'s sensational story about a great subterranean conflagration at the mouth of the Youghiogheny River has but slight foundation, the fire having been burning slowly for years without inflicting any loss.

A Boston gentleman, a few days ago, dined with a club, and invited its members to dine with him on Tuesday. At the time appointed they assembled at his house—not to a dinner party, but to attend his funeral.

The exports to foreign ports from Philadelphia last year amounted to $15,706,445; and the imports to $14,218,369.

Marylanders are complaining of unequal representation in the State Legislature, as the Constitution assigns to each county arbitrarily, and without due regard to population, the number of its representatives.

The message of Gov. BAKER, of Indiana, is about fourteen columns in length, and the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that with a little arrangement and classification it would pass for an encyclopedia.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia has before it a petition for the establishment of a National Asylum for the Blind in the District, open to soldiers and sailors and their children.

The Virginia Public Guard was established in 1800, and has cost the State over $2,000,000. Its recent disbandment will save the State about $25,000 annually.

About $14,500,000 were deposited in the Massachusetts Savings Banks last year.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* of the 9th inst. records the return of Gen. MEADE to his post from his holiday trip to the North, in fine health and spirits.

The project to connect Newark with this City by a ship canal, is to be brought before the New-Jersey Legislature, with the view of obtaining an act of incorporation.

Six hundred men are now employed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, mostly in the machine departments. Seven vessels are laid up at the yard, and about thirty iron-clads and frigates at League Island.

Some portions of New-Jersey seem to be suffering from an invasion by a small army of quack doctors, and the Hudson County Medical Society has proposed a bill, which it will present to the Legislature, forbidding any person to practice medicine in that county unless he be an authorized practitioner. It is also proposed to lay a heavy fine on those who pretend to dispense drugs without a proper training.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. DOANE as Bishop of the Diocese of Albany will probably take place on Tuesday, Feb. 2, which day is "the Feast of the Purification."

The spiritualists in Michigan are holding a State Convention in Jackson. The President's report declared that Michigan is the banner State in the work of spiritual reform.

The Alumni of Williams College, Massachusetts, residing in the Northwest, are to have their next annual reunion and banquet in Chicago on the 26th inst.

The Special Convention of the Episcopal Church for the purpose of electing a Bishop of Central New-York, assembles in Syracuse to-day. A non-resident will probably be chosen.

The Michigan Masons propose to erect in Detroit a grand Masonic Temple, to cost $500,000 exclusive of the site, and to establish in connection with it a library and art gallery.

Kings County Republican General Committee—Exciting Meeting.

In accordance with the announcement duly made, the delegates from the various ward and town organizations to the Kings County Republican General Committee met at the headquarters, in Washington-street, last evening, for the purpose of organizing for the year. Alderman A. B. THOMPSON was elected temporary Chairman. Col. AUSTEN and CORNELIUS SMITH were elected temporary Secretaries. Upon the reading of the names of delegates, it appeared that there were two sets from the First, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards. Mr. MADDOX, amid much disorder, moved that the Committee should hear each side in turn. This did not appear to meet the views of a large portion of the delegates, and there was much confusion in consequence, everybody desiring to speak. The motion was put and carried. Mr. MADDOX then moved to lay the subject of contested seats on the table, and the motion was adopted. He then moved that the Committee go into election of officers for 1869. The opposition objected to this, and a warm discussion followed, in the course of which there was considerable personal feeling evinced, and it was charged that the movements of Mr. MADDOX indicated a desire to be one-sided and unfair. Pending this excited scene a motion to adjourn was offered, and the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned. The friends of Mr. CHARLES GODDARD then left the hall. At this point a delegate jumped on the platform and moved that Mr. GEORGE P. WILLEY take the chair. This being carried, Mr. MADDOX's friends proceeded to organize a General Committee, and at a late hour SILAS B. DUTCHER was elected permanent Chairman of the Committee by 57 votes. [The entire delegation includes 136 members.] Messrs. CHESHIRE and NORTON were elected Recording Secretaries, Mr. WHEELER was elected Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. F. W. KENYON Treasurer. The meeting was still in session at a late hour.

Fashionable Wedding in Brooklyn.

A large and fashionable congregation was gathered in the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-street, last evening, the occasion being that of the marriage of Mr. HENRY JESSUP STEVENSON and Miss JANE CLEMENTS JESSUP, both of Brooklyn. The ceremony, in the hands of Rev. Dr. FARLEY, was solemn, and the occasion was rendered one that those most interested would long remember. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. JOSEPH SLADE. Mr. STEVENSON is of the house of WM. JESSUP's Sons, a Sheffield steel firm, in this City. The bride is a daughter of the late HENRY JESSUP, of Brooklyn. Dr. FARLEY, who performed the ceremony last evening, did the same service for the father and mother of the bride in 1845. The party, after leaving church, spent a pleasant evening at their residence, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-street.

[illegible]

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF HON. DARWIN A. FINNEY.—The remains of Hon. DARWIN A. FINNEY, member of the House of Representatives from Meadville, Penn., arrived in this port on board the ship *City of New-York*, from Antwerp, on Sunday last, consigned to Col. FRENCH, No. 2 Astor House. Mr. FINNEY was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., in 1814, and removed to Meadville, Penn., in 1838; was elected to the State Senate in 1854, and again in 1857, serving until 1860. In 1866 he was elected to Congress, but on account of his health was in his seat but a few days during the short session of 1867. In the Autumn of 1867, his shattered health demanded his retirement, and, accompanied by his accomplished wife, he sailed for Europe. On the 25th day of August, 1868, he succumbed to Bright's disease of the kidneys, and died. The remains will be removed to Trinity Church on Friday, where the funeral services will be solemnized, thence escorted by a Congressional Committee, they will be borne to Laurel Cemetery, and there interred.

FIRES.—At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the Pemberton Hotel, on the corner of Elm and Broome streets. The flames were extinguished by the Insurance Patrol, on still alarm, after a damage of $100 was caused.... At 10:30 P. M. a fire occurred in the large five-story brick rear building, Nos. 311, 313 and 315 Rivington-street. The first floor is occupied by all of the tenants as a show wareroom. The second floor is occupied by BONNER & ABEL; the third by F. SCHMIDT, and the fourth by EHRICH & SCHMIDT, and NOLL & SUNDERMANN, all cabinet-makers. The fifth floor is not occupied. Before the flames could be extinguished a loss of $5,000 was occasioned on the different stocks, principally by water. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,000; name of owner unknown.

ARREST OF A NEW-YORK FORGER.—Inspector DILKS received a telegram last evening from the Mayor of Fredericksburg, Va., announcing the arrest of JAMES C. CHARLTON, a fugitive forger from this City. SARAH A. HOTT, the divorced wife of CHARLTON, accuses him of having forged her signature to a check for $2,300 on a City bank, upon which he obtained the money and absconded, taking with him other moneys belonging to her. The arrest was made in obedience to telegrams from the New-York Police authorities, and the culprit will be brought on at an early day.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD OFFICERS.—At an election held by the stockholders of the Dry-Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, at their office, corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue B, the following-named gentlemen were elected: For Directors—Thurlow Weed, Charles Johnson, Augustus F. Smith, Charles Curtiss, John Kerr, Hugh Smith, Charles A. Hotchkiss, Wm. Richardson, Erastus C. Benedict, Wm. White, Richard Kelly, John F. Conover and James B. Taylor. For Inspectors of Election—John Van Orden, Charles L. Fleming and Wm. S. Wood.

REPREHENSIBLE OMNIBUS DRIVERS.—The rapid driving of stage drivers on Broadway is very often the source of considerable apprehension, and sometimes painful accidents among pedestrians along the great thoroughfare. Last evening four Jehus engaged in a drive of this kind opposite the City Hall Park, but, fortunately for life and limb, there were very few persons crossing the street at the time. The empty stages rattled along at an alarming rate of speed, and it was evident that the drivers were desirous of testing the superiority of their respective teams.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sabbath School of Jane-street U. P. Church will be celebrated this evening, Jan. 13. Revs. GEO. MINGINS, W. N. RANDLES, Dr. HALL and the Pastor of the Church will make addresses.

A Note of Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. JOSE MORALES LEMUS has written to this City that he has not held any interview with Ex-Gen. LERSUNDI, and no conversation with him in which he has expressed an opinion has taken place. You will please publish the above and oblige,

Your obedient servant, L. YZQUIERDO.

Personal.

The prominent arrivals in the principal hotels of the City yesterday were as follows: Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, is at the Astor House; Hon. S. K. Williams, of Newark, and Hon. R. Cochran, of White Plains, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Prof. H. Dezardis, of London, is at the St. Charles Hotel; Lieut.-Commander T. J. Higginson, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel; Hon. J. M. Scoville, of New-Jersey, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. O. C. Bowen, of Washington, is at the Coleman House.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 836 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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The Philosophy of the Oven.—The Lecture of Prof. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., before the American Institute, in New-York, embraced the subjects of bread-making:

The Indian Oven,
The Cottage Oven,
The Mechanical Bakery,
Difference between Baking and Boiling,
Bread from Wheat,
Fermentation—Different Kinds,
Distillers' and Brewers' Yeast,
Alcoholic Fermentation,
Difficulties of Getting Good Flour and Good Bread,
Use of Alum, Blue Vitriol and Lime Water,
Substitute for Ferments,
The New Method,
Importance of Phosphoric Acid in Bread,
New Discovery,
Self-Leavening Flour,
Obscure Phenomena of Bread,
Dextrine or Gum in the Crust,
What is Stale Bread?
How May Good Flour be Known?
Advantages of Self-Leavening Flour,
Recipe for making Good Yeast Bread.

The entire lecture is published in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF JAN 13. Price Five Cents. For sale by all Newsmen. Subscription price by mail, $2 per annum. The Farmers' Club Reports alone are fully worth a year's subscription. Now is the time to Subscribe.

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MARRIED.

FREEMAN—SERVEN.—On Monday, Jan. 11, at St. John's Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Parker, JOHN FREEMAN, of this City, to CORNELIA T. SERVEN, of Elizabeth.

HOFF—BEERS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, at the Church of the Atonement, by Rev. William T. Sabine, Lieut.-Commander WM. BAINBRIDGE HOFF, U. S. Navy, to JULIET ADELE, daughter of George E. Potts, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BOGART.—At Dutch Kills, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869, TIMOTHY B. BOGART, in the 53d year of his age, son of the late Abraham Bogart.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at Hunter's Point at 11½ A. M., to convey friends to the house.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, BENJAMIN D. BROWN, aged 65 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Joshua, Jacob, Caleb and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 35 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOLLY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 11, ALEXANDER H. HOLLY, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, from St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., at 2½ o'clock.

HOLLYER.—At Bull's Ferry, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, of inflammation of the lungs, JULIA FRANCES, infant daughter of James and Frances Elizabeth Hollyer.

LENT.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, JANE AGNES, daughter of the late Absalom Lent.

The friends of the family and of her brother, Dr. W. C. Lent, are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held in St. Timothy's Church, entrance on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

PALMER.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, Mrs. LYDIA PALMER, wife of Beriah Palmer, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family and also those of her son-in-law, C. G. Newcomb, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 234 East 18th-st.

PAILLARD.—At Montreux, Switzerland, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868, M. J. PAILLARD.

READ.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, at his late residence, No. 40 South 5th-st., after a prolonged illness, WM. B. READ, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the family. Relatives and friends and the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812 are respectfully invited to attend.

Louisville papers please copy.

WEEKS.—On Monday, Jan. 11, BENJAMIN T., infant son of George W. and Louise E. Weeks, aged 2 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 82 5th-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe during the week ending 16th inst. will be dispatched as follows, viz: On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M. and at the stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 10:30; C, and U, 11:30; D and E, 11:45; F and G at 10:30 A. M. Also, on SATURDAY, closing at this office at 6 o'clock A. M., and at the Stations on FRIDAY NIGHT, as follows, viz.: A and B, 8; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 9:30; F and G, 8:30. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

U. L. A. COUNCIL, NO. 9, (NINTH WARD) will hold an annual election THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. NATHANIEL APPLETON, President. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Description of the Month—Snipe-Shooting—Nature's Drama—What are Asteroids?—The Day Almanac, and the Day Practical.
Description of the Month—Plover—In the Garden—What is the Use of the Moon?
Description of the Month—Rail and Rail Shooting—June Grasses.
Description of the Month—Woodcock—The Summer Vacation.
Description of the Month—The Summer or Wood Duck—A Hot August Day—Curiosities of the Sun.
Description of the Month—The Prairie Hen—Fruit—The Autumnal Equinox.
Description of the Month—The Quail—The States of the American Union, Population, &c.—Rates of Postage.
Description of the Month—Ruffled Grouse—Chronological Eras and Cycles for 1869—The Seasons—Signs of the Zodiac and of the Planets—Eclipses in 1869.
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MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association "to go into liquidation and be closed," has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

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THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 11TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
MASON THOMSON, EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
JOHN T. E. MAXWELL, ADONIRAM SMITH, Jr.,
JOHN RANDALL, DAVID M. TURNURE,
WM. M. VERMILYE, BENJ. O. FREEMAN.
NATH. W. CHATER,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, MASON THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. C. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders of THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
A. V. STOUT, SAML. BUDD,
R. F. BEEKMAN, G. S. MOULTON,
THOS. CARLTON, W. W. HUNTINGTON,
J. S. DICKINSON, WM. SULZBACHER,
MATTHEW BIRD, SAML. W. BASS,
N. T. PORTER, E. R. SUTTON,
JAS. L. STEWART, CHARLES SPEAR,
CHAS. S. BAYLIS.
And at a meeting of the Directors, held subsequently, A. V. STOUT was reelected President and N. T. PORTER Vice-President, both unanimously. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held this day, the following named persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:
WM. A. WHEELOCK, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, FRED'K W. COGGILL,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, CHAS. G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER, NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously reelected President, and FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President, for the ensuing year. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house.
The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.
AN ELECTION FOR THE TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 19th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst., by order of the Board of Managers. A. C. ODELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 63 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,267, indorsed; also a receipt for the Company for ten shares of same stock. All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payment and transfer thereon. SEYER BROTHERS & CO. NEW-YORK, No. 63 Hudson-st., Jan. 7, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	110[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '67	108	108[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	111[illegible]	111[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '68	108[illegible]	108[illegible]
5-20 Regis., 1862	107[illegible]	10[illegible]	10-40 Registered	103[illegible]	104
5-20 Coupon, '62	112[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	106[illegible]	107
5-20 Coupon, '64	108[illegible]	108[illegible]	Gold	135[illegible]	135[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	109[illegible]	109[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Sec.	109[illegible]	109[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	107[illegible]	107[illegible]			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.
ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to pay the same, as provided by law, on the 1st day of May next, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. Holders desiring to present their Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 20th day of March.
T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State,
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1869.

OFFICE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NOS. 24 COURT-ST. AND 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing five years:
CRAWFORD C. SMITH,
HARRY MESSINGER,
WILLIAM BEARD,
JOHN J. VOORHEES,
GEORGE S. CARY,
JAMES EATON,
GEORGE L. NICHOLS,
JOHN F. COOK,
O. PARISH;
and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election,
WILLIAM E. SPRAGUE,
JUDAH B. VOORHEES,
THEODORE A. DRAKE.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, DWIGHT JOHNSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. C. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

LOUISIANA STATE EIGHT AND SIX per cent. Levee; also, Alabama five and eight per cent. Bonds for sale. Southern Securities a specialty.
MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 90 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION HELD MONDAY, 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, FREDERICK MEAD,
LEVI APGAR, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
D. E. MARTIN, H. K. THURBER,
GEO. W. SAVAGE, R. CORNELL WHITE,
G. W. F. RANDOLPH, ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
JOHN F. PUPKE, ALLAN HAY,
MARTIN V. B. BUNN, CHAS. B. BEEBE,
EDGAR PINCHOT, JAMES FLANAGAN,
JOHN B. HOLDANE, JAMES WALLACE,
CHAS. H. BROOKS, THOS. N. WHEELER,
JOHN B. FLANAGAN, W. B. GILES,
S. S. CHAMBERLIN, ADOLPH BERNHARDT,
CHARLES SPEAR, CHAS. S. RICHARD,
WM. W. OWENS, T. C. KIMBALL,
JOHN M. WHITE, JAMES M. REQUA.
ALEX. BONNELL,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
WILLIAM H. FOGG, ARTHUR LEARY,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOHN H. MACY, HULL CLARK,
OLIVER HOYT, EUGENE KELLY,
GEORGE J. BYRD, WM. T. BLODGETT,
GEORGE H. POTTS, CHARLES H. HILL,
PETER HAYDEN, JOSEPH A. SPRAGUE,
WILLIAM K. KITCHEN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM K. KITCHEN was unanimously re-elected President. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.
A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 1 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election. JAMES B. MACKIE, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., until Feb. 2. All bonds due Feb. 1 will be paid on presentation at this office, and interest will cease after that date. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA STATE BONDS AND COUPONS, South Carolina State Bonds and Coupons, Memphis City past-due Coupons, Memphis and Charleston First Mortgage Bonds, Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds and Coupons, Shelby County Coupons, Memphis City Bonds, indorsed by Memphis and Charleston Railroad, bought at highest market prices by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, OFFICES Nos. 15 Centre-st., and 46 Bible House.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS and an Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New-York, will be held at No. 15 Centre-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, from 3 to 4 P. M. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Secretary.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 73 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 163 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO., Jan. 5, 1869.
AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, No. 119 Bowery, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at 2 P. M., at which time nine trustees will be chosen to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO. expires this day by limitation, R. M. EVERIT retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
C. F. BURDETT,
R. M. EVERIT,
SAM'L G. POND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO., under the firm of BURDETT & POND.
CHARLES F. BURDETT,
SAMUEL G. POND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of WILMERDING & WORCESTER, for the transaction of a Commission business in Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
CHARLES H. WILMERDING,
FRANKLIN R. WORCESTER.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE BLISS (OF THE LATE FIRM of George Bliss & Co.) has this day joined our New-York and London firms, which will be continued under the firm names of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, and L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO., London.
L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

NOTICE.—THE HARDWARE BUSINESS heretofore conducted by WALSH, COULTER & CO. will be continued from this date under the name of WALSH, COULTER & WILSON. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BRICK-YARD FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
To responsible parties, a brick-yard, with steam engine tempering, brick machines, and all tools needed to run a first-class yard, and nearly all new, with plenty of wood in the vicinity. The yard is within six miles of a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and on tide water. Address
Geo. WHEELER, Providence, R. I.

$10,000 TO $12,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, either active or silent, with the above amount, by a gentleman engaged in the publishing business; large profits to be realized within six months; best of reference given. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL....$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869....273,842
ASSETS....$773,842
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 396 Canal-st.
Cash Capital - - - - - - $150,000
Surplus - - - - - - - - $[illegible]1,000
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. FRED. V. PRIOR, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL....$250,000.
SURPLUS....$250,000.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. E. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 19.
A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 30 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 1, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.
The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.
By order of the Board. F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAN. 6, 1869. W. E. CREARY, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 2½ per cent., less Government tax, on the Guaranteed Special stock, payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 19th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M. F. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of $6 65-100 per cent., of which four per cent. will be paid to stockholders on and after the 11th inst., the Balance, $2 65-100 per cent., having been applied to the payment of the County and City taxes, as assessed, upon stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed until 11th inst. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 15th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of January and opened on the 2d day of February following. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE per Cent.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF per Cent., both free from Government tax, and payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 12th inst. WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.
EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO., ROOMS NOS. 3 AND 4 No. 25 NASSAU-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive. CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 11, 1869. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 41 WALL-ST., (BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 1, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of two (2) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 21, 1868.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax. Deposits made ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D. (Late Williamsburgh, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.
An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.
ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York, (Opposite Cooper Institute.)
1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST. THE SAME as a deposit.
DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. SIBBINS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869. DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 19 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $3,536,736 53.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st December, as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAS, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest the same as deposits of Jan. 1.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHAS. PECK, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 287 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax. Interest begins the first of every month. Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES S. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. F. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $50 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
4 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, 136 and 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, &c., at reduced prices, at KLASER'S manufactory, No. 8 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. [illegible] near Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES JOHNSON, of the township of Kearney, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Stacie S. Morris, Register, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 5, 1869.
W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RALPH SPRINGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 13, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH B. SHAW, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 13, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD WHITE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 13, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES GOODYEAR, GEORGE GOODYEAR, GEORGE G. GOODYEAR and HARVEY DURAND, composing the copartnership firm of Goodyear Brothers & Durand, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Charles Goodyear and George Goodyear; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 13, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS E. JONES, bankrupt.—No. 1,619.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas E. Jones, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 22 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1869.
ja8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN B. SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen B. Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja8-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JANVIER LEDUC, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Janvier Leduc, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 22 Chambers-st. ja12-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK RETTICH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Rettich, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 22 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1869.
ja13-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY DOUGLAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sidney Douglas, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE GOTTHEIMER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Gottheimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, this 4th day of January, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja6-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway.

NO. 1,488.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SHERWOOD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Sherwood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1869.
RUFUS K. McHARG,
ja6-law3wW* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William G. Tompkins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,619.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS E. JONES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas E. Jones, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d30-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON COHEN and AARON REICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Cohen and Aaron Reich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 23d day of December, 1868.
JOHN N. EITEL, Assignee,
d30-law3wW* No. 6 Fulton-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS BARNET and ISAAC BACH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Barnet and Isaac Bach, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja-law3wW* No. 37 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN B. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 19th day of September, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Reuben B. Robinson of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1868.
THEODORE W. BAYAUD, Assignee.
ja13-law3wW*

SAFES.

NEW 6000 MARVIN SAFE TO BE SOLD cheap; owner must raise money at once; safe never been used. [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a laundress situation; she thoroughly understands her business; can flute, and do up laces and fine muslins nicely; or as chambermaid and laundress; or to do fine washing; good reference; City or country. Apply at No. 239 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION; ANY LADY WANTING a smart, tidy girl for cooking or general housework may be suited immediately with such a servant; neat, industrious and economical; good cook and excellent laundress; good reference; City or country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy American woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; would attend a lady and make herself generally useful; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; good references. Address M. J., Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would assist with the washing and ironing if required; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 West 29th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 93 West 28th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good references. Call at No. 331 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; come through the hall to rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and cake; will take charge of milk and butter, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 53 6th-av., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is respectful, neat and economical; excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands soups, jellies and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; will assist in coarse washing. Apply at No. 368 West 39th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as child's nurse and do light chamberwork; best of reference; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call for two days corner 41st-st. and 2d-av., over the liquor store, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook in all its branches; the best of City references; none, but those wanting a good cook need call, and good wages. No. 427 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend an active and obliging young girl to take charge of a child, or assist in the care of children. Apply to the Lady, No. 21 West 46th-st., where the girl can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do the washing of a private family, or would go out by the day; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 252 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the rear, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH the best of City reference, a situation in a private family or as general servant; washes and irons well; an excellent baker; will be found fully competent in a small family at $10 a month. Call at No. 148 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to take charge of a child, or as chambermaid and general houseworker; best of City references given. Call or address for two days No. 326 East 23d-st., third story, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing; or will go as laundress and chambermaid, and do fine washing; City or country; best of reference. Apply at No. 101 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children, and can do plain sewing; best City reference. No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 276 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman in a private family as cook; understands it in all its branches; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st., fourth floor in front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c., refers to her last place, where she lived nearly two years. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a neat sewer; or would take full charge of children; best City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 329 East 26th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 339 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers for private families, hotels, boarding-houses.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as first-class cook; she makes excellent bread and pastry, and all kinds of dessert; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 204 East 47th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 139 Allen-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chambermaid; has six years' reference from her last place; understands her business perfectly. Apply at No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, or do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give good City references from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant young girl, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; best City reference can be had. Inquire at No. 238 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook and excellent baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 480 6th-av. Room No. 10, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as laundress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 West 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 25 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; would do chamberwork and fine washing or take a laundress' place; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 372 1st-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS good plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; has good City references. Call at No. 221 West 47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, WHO is fond of children, the position of housekeeper for a widower with children; good reference. Address Mrs. M. A. FULLERTON, Brooklyn, L. I., Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 23 West 26th-st., from 10½ till 2 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress or parlor maid; the best of City references given. Call or address No. 409 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy woman, a situation as good plain cook. Call at or address No. 119 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in rear. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would assist in the washing. Call at No. 228 East 31st-st. Has the best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Call or address No. 236 West 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid; would do fine washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 242 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as housekeeper, where there are elderly people; is an experienced cook; good City reference. Call or address 111 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; good City reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of reference. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress. Apply at No. 78 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family. Can be seen at No. 226 West 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 189 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references. Inquire at No. 112 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant as children's nurse. Call for two days at No. 284 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take entire charge of a baby. Apply at present employer's, No. 19 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 135 20th-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRM IN THE EAST INDIES, a book-keeper with a thorough knowledge of all office work, and competent to take charge of a heavy set of books. Address, stating age, terms, qualifications and references, Box 5,089 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, a large number of first-class nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 339 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT girl as lady's maid and seamstress. None need apply but those with good City reference, at No. 55 West 23d-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a smart young girl; must be an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. One with good City reference may apply at No. 252 East 29th-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place, by a very experienced and trustworthy young man; is a thorough coachman and groom; displays great taste about horses; can do plain gardening, milk, &c.; a careful and valuable man; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 1 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 18, A position as student in a lawyer's office, where for his services he would receive full facilities for learning; writes a good hand, and is thoroughly conversant with English, German and French. Address HENRY, Box No. 4,667 Post Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; man as coachman; can milk; wife as chambermaid and general housekeeper of a small family; first-class references as to good character, industry and capability. Address W., Box No. 46 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with small family, to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good gardener, and wife is a good dairywoman. Address U. S., at seed store, No. 576 Broadway, second door above 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, TO take care of or wait on an invalid gentleman, by a steady, competent man. A line addressing, or call at Mr. Bailey's drug store, No. 8 Bible House, for J. P., will meet with one attention, for several days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; understands his duties thoroughly and has good references; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., top floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; is a good driver; understands his business; the wife as good cook; good references. Address J. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; will make himself useful; best City reference. Address S. H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address L., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman; is a first-class man and thoroughly understands his business; will go to any part of the country; has the best of references. Call or address R. S., care No. 351 Broadway, or Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITuation by a young man lately landed from the old country; has references from some of the first families; has no objection to the country. Address Mr. Maher, No. 262 3d-av., for JOHN FITZPATRICK.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man, thoroughly conversant with his business; can clip and singe, and is a professed trainer of young horses. Address J. O., Box 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a hotel or private family; he understands his business fully; the best City reference. Address H. O., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced man (German); has the best of references from his last employers. Address M. H., Box No. 211 Times Office, or No. 322 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, English, situations as coachman and cook; good references. Address A., Box No. 215 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; has had long experience and has the best of City reference. Address W. R., at seed store, No. 576 Broadway, near 15th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY first-class single man; understands the business, and has reference as to ability and character. Address D. D., at seed store No. 576 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman. Best City reference. Address THOS. BURNS, No. 255 West 29th-st., New-York City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—THE ADVERTISER desires a situation in a stock-house; salary not so much an object as a permanent position. Address K. B., Box No. 124 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau.
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent and exchange School properties.
Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin.
Teachers seeking positions should have Application form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant.
Early application desirable.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two Terms, beginning Feb. 22 and Sept. 13, 1869. The Resident Professors are THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Application may be made for Circulars or further information to either of the Resident Professors.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 813 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 38 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 18 weeks begins Feb. 8. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. A. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MOTHERS' HOME.—STUDY RENDERED attractive. Collegiate course, Pestalozzian system, adapted to delicate, precocious children; all ages; three years' progress in one by finishing pupils. No. 55 West 45th-st.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, (ESTABlished 1849,) No. 62 Bowery, entrance Canal.—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, business affairs, French, spelling, privately taught; 20 writing lessons, $2 50; 12 private rooms; day and evening; ladies' department.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 290 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 2. For circulars, address the Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869. P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

PHOTOGRAPH COLORING AND painting on porcelain, taught on reasonable terms. Call at No. 27 North Washington-square.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE PRImary department of a private boys' school, a male teacher, not under 30, having experience, discipline, zeal; work from 9 to 3; salary $50 per month. Address PRINCIPAL, station F.

DRY GOODS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
GREAT SACRIFICE.—J. R. TERRY, HAVING CONCENTRATED HIS IMMENSE AND CHOICE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE FURS AT HIS UPTOWN STORE, IS NOW OFFERING THEM AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR
SPRING GOODS.
THE PRICES WILL ASTONISH YOU.
J. R. TERRY,
NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

R. H. MACY.
DRY GOODS
AND
FANCY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
VELVETS, LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGEE'S,
Nos. 869 and 863 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AND THERE'S TROUBLE A COMING.—Great disasters last week. Heavy failures of high-priced stores. Dry goods terribly cheap.
WE ARE SLAUGHTERING THEM DAILY.
IMMENSE LOTS ALL WOOL MERINOS, 50c.
BIG LOTS WOOL PLAIDS, 25c.
50c DRESS GOODS MARKED 25c. and 30c.
AUCTION LOTS MUSLINS, 8c., 9c., and 10c.
SPLENDID MUSLINS FOR 12c., WORTH 18c.
MUSLINS FOR 12½c., WORTH 20c.
These Muslins hang by the door. Look at them.
All 10c. Prints marked 8c. Blankets from auction.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 6th-av., near 18th st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 275 Bleecker-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG.—$20,000 given to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 140 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, union, sickness. Medicines for all diseases. &c.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.......Lemarie.......SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.......Surmont.......SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.......Duchesne.......SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.......Rousseau.......SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
RUSSIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10

Chief Cabin Cabin.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......80
TO PARIS.
Cabin Cabin Passage.......145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE. favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
ACADIA.......Jan. 9 | BRITANNIA.......Jan. 30
IOWA.......Jan. 16 | UNITED KINGDOM..Feb. 6
CALEDONIA.......Jan. 23 | EUROPA.......Feb. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL. From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO.......3,015 tons.......Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA.......3,392 tons.......Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN.......2,866 tons.......Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new).......3,350 tons.......Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage, of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA.......Jan. 7 | TRIPOLI.......Jan. 28
ALEPPO.......Jan. 14 | PALMYRA.......Feb. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK: Cabin.......$80 Gold. Steerage.......$30 Currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	25

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, Thompson, will leave WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $32, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $38, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. Jan. 16, RISING STAR, Capt. King, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Parker. Steamer leaves Feb. 3 connect closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 4, 1869, for China and Japan. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on SATURDAY, 16th inst.—Freight received until 4 P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst. All former facilities afforded shippers on collections and inland charges. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, March 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: MARIPOSA.......KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Jan. 16. GEO. CROMWELL.......VAIL...SATURDAY, Jan. 23. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Cabin passage $20.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......Jan. 14. COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.......Jan. 21. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau.......Jan. 28. For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. N. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $60 currency. For freight passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports. For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA. Carrying the United States mails. The well-known side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, W. F. EATON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing. For freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston RAVENEL & CO. forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents.

FURNITURE.

$2,000 WORTH OF HOUSE FURNITURE, in prime order, for sale, low for cash or approved paper. Address Box No. 1,846 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS.

PART OF THE MORRIS-STEBBINS TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON THE GRAND CENTRAL AVENUE, a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantages of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SIXTY FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 87TH AND 88TH STS. TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1869, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y.

The following described Real Estate, viz.: 87TH-ST.—22 lots on north side of 87th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs. 88TH-ST.—22 lots on south side of 88th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs. 9TH-AV.—4 lots on southwest corner of 9th-av. and 88th-st.; 9th-av. is paved with Belgian pavement. 10TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 10th-av. and 88th-st.

The above described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, and of first-class improvements, are rapidly enhancing in value and very desirable as an investment; and to those wishing to purchase with a view to the erection of private residences, the lots on 87th-st. offer unusual inducements, the street being 100 feet wide, paved with Belgian pavement, on high, commanding ground, and very near the Central Park.

TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, viz.: 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying at any time by giving thirty days' notice. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 129TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate, viz.: 129TH-ST.—Two lots situate on the north side of 129th-st., 200 feet east of new line of 8th-av., being 50 feet front, 99.4 rear, 112.5 west side, 106 east side. For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D-AV., 40TH AND 41ST STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas W. Pearsall, deceased: 40TH-ST.—6 lots on the north side, 125 feet west of 4th-av. 41ST-ST.—1 lot on the south side of 41st-st., 200 feet east of Madison-av. 3D-AV.—9 lots on the west side of 3d-av., comprising the entire front between 109th and 110th sts. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 70TH-ST., NEAR THE BOULEVARD.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 70TH-ST.—Four lots situate on the north side of 70th-st., 425 feet west of 9th-av., and about 101 feet east of the Grand Boulevard. Each 25x100.5. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING. ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869. Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department, viz.:

3,000 pairs of Slippers.
11,000 Caps.
11,000 Gowns.
5,000 pairs of Socks.
10,000 Drawers.
20,000 Sheets.
2,500 Bedsacks.
1,500 Straw Mattresses.
6,000 sets Mosquito Bar Frames.
5,000 Counterpanes.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
5,000 Pillows.
2,450 White Blankets.

With a very small exception the above goods are all new, and have never been used. They will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Terms cash in Government funds. Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property. CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 98 VALUABLE lots on Madison, Lexington, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 43d, 45d, 44th, 46th, 60th and 58th sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of Edward Pearsall and Phebe Pearsall, Executors of estate of Frances Pearsall, deceased: 1ST-AV.—Southeast corner 58th-st., 6 lots, each 25x 96.5. AVENUE A.—Southwest corner 58th-st., 6 lots, each 25x 96.5. EAST 58TH-ST.—Eleven lots, entire front, south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, each 25x100.5. LEXINGTON-AV.—Northwest corner 44th-st., 5 lots, each 20x80. EAST 44TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 80 feet west of Lexington-av., adjoining the above, each 20x100.5. 45 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Madison and 4th-avs., 45th and 46th sts. LEXINGTON-AV.—Entire front, east side, between 42d and 43d sts., 10 lots, each 20x100. EAST 43D AND 42D STS.—8 lots, adjoining the above on the rear. 4TH-AV.—Northeast corner 45th-st., 3 lots, corner lot 21x82.5, balance 20x100.5. EAST 43D-ST.—South side, 125 feet west of Lexington-av., 2 lots, each 25x100. TERMS OF SALE—75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent. Maps now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 54 West 11th-st.: ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Made to order by Buckow, consisting of moquette and English Brussels carpets, carved black-walnut suits, in blue reps; carved black-walnut and gilt frame French plate pier mirror, with cornices to match; elegant bronze and marble clock, carved black-walnut brocatel top centre table, rosewood and marqueterie inlaid music stand, lace window curtains, carved black-walnut and gilt inlaid bedstead, hair mattress, straw palliasse, spring mattress, carved black-walnut and gilt inlaid wardrobe, bureaus and other fine furniture, all in fine order, together with many fine oil-paintings, engravings, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., a pair of bay mottled mares, 8 years old, sisters, nearly 16 hands high, very stylish and good travelers, and a very superior pair of carriage horses, believed to be perfectly sound, and are kind in every respect. A Brett barouche, in fine order, but little used, built by Wood Bros.; cost $1,200. A set of double harness, in good order, covered buckles. The above are only sold for want of use by the gentleman now owning them. Also, a landau, built by Binder, the best maker in Paris.

EDW. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—LAWRENCE, WRIGHT & STRATTON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York: The valuable Water Front at Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) situated 100 feet south of the Grand-street Ferry, and distant 50 feet north of South First-st., consisting of three lots, each 25 feet front, by the whole depth from the river to Water-st., or (the old two-rod road,) with the right to fill in front of the same to the bulkhead line, as established by law, together with all the valuable water rights and privileges in front of the premises. Terms on day of sale. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY, FRENCH CLOCKS, &c.—By order of assignees, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., a fine assortment of silver-plated ware and cutlery, mostly imported; also, 12 French ormolu, marble and bronze twenty-one and thirty-day clocks, striking hour and half hour. Catalogues at sale.

LECTURES.

T. STERRY HUNT, F. R. S., Of Montreal, will lecture THIS EVENING, at STEINWAY HALL, on PRIMEVAL CHEMISTRY. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

DR. CHAPIN HAS KINDLY OFFERED to deliver a new lecture on "Columbus" for the benefit of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; to be had at Randolph's, corner Broadway and 9th-st.; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Mathews', No. 609 Broadway.

RITUALISM.—A LECTURE IN THE COOPER Institute, by Rev. W. H. ANDERDON, M. A., of Oxford, THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents, at the bookstores and at the door.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—A suite of desirable rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board in a first-class house. No. 16 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; parlor and bedroom with private table preferred, on second or third floors front; location between 15th and 35th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address with terms, Box No. [illegible], New-York Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with a large front room, with modern improvements, in a first-class house, with full or partial board. Call at No. 124 East 29th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

NO. 4 EAST 40TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 685 Greenwich-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 129 WEST 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., has three nicely furnished connecting rooms to let; three railroads pass the street. Best of references required.

NO. 60 EAST 25TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, furnished and unfurnished, with or without board, for ladies or gentlemen, or suitable for housekeeping if desired.

NO. 17 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW NO. 112.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor front, to let with board; will be vacated Jan. 15. References required.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, (WITH-out board,) a front room on the second floor, with a small bedroom if desired. Inquire at No. 149 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 2d-av.

NO. 52 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—A single room on second floor, handsomely furnished; also, one on fourth floor, with first-class board. Reference required.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, one large room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or a family wishing handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class table, may be accommodated at No. 50 West 12th-st. Reference exchanged.

LARGE-SIZED ROOM AND BREAKFAST wanted by a gentleman, on or near 5th-av., and not above 27th-st. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., R. S. B., Box No. 161 Times Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board, or rooms without board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125.—A PARLOR FLOOR with private table; also, a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARD.—TWO FRONT ROOMS OR THIRD floor may be had at No. 46 East 21st-st.; late or early dinner to suit; house and location unexceptionable.

NO. 1,164 BROADWAY.—THREE LARGE front rooms to let furnished, without board. House has all modern improvements.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second floor to let, either singly or entire; very desirable location. Apply at No. 100 West 21st-st.

AT NO. 873 BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR above 18th-st.—Very desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS ELEGANT rooms with board. Apply at No. 72 West 34th-st.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH floor to let, with board, at No. 35 East 21st-st.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini. Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time. For further information apply at the General Office of the Company, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 11 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3:30 P. M., Express, River Head, Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry: 8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. 8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations. 10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. 3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations. 4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis. 5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. 6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change. 8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West. Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South; 8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis. Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows: 8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line. 10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. 11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy. 3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached. 4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany. 6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays. 11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER. BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET. Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line. One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent. NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

$2,800.—A NEW STEAMBOAT FOR sale very cheap, 85 feet long. Apply to J. COHN, No. 116 South-st., corner Peck-slip, in cigar store, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS. "THE MAIL."

A paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from the Times, and is thus rendered available, in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies. The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays, in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy, or 6d a week, post free. Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through newspaper agents, or may have it from the publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House-square, London.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARRIAGES SELLING AT GREAT BARGAINS. SLEIGHS, BELLS, HARNESS, &c., at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Nos. 656, 658 and 660 Broadway. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF dapple gray mares; well matched, 15 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, long, full tails, and weigh over 2,000 pounds; free and easy drivers; never have been trained, but can trot together now inside of three minutes; for speed and beauty they are not surpassed; would be exchanged for a pair of less value; warranted sound and kind. Address Box 483 Binghamton Post Office, N. Y.

A FEW HORSES FROM THE COUNTRY.—One team of iron grays, 6 years old, 16 hands high; one bay horse, one black mare, fit for all kinds of business. Inquire at No. 561 Canal-st., corner of Washington.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF WORK, TWO horses; one large bay, one brown, 15 to 15½ hands, six to seven years; fit for cart, truck or any work. No. 89 Delancey-st. until sold.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP HORSE; SUITABLE for cart or truck. Inquire at No. 30 Goerck-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE attention of parties desiring to purchase a home, is invited to our Spring list of dwellings, in first-class localities, at revised prices. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway and 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—THE FULL SIZE BROWN-STONE front house No. 1 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; three stories front and four stories rear; good order and early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE four-story house, with extended back building; located in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Possession May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, BELOW 14TH-st. and between 5th and 6th avs., a large plot of ground, through from street to street, with 12 good four-story dwellings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 3D-AV., now occupied as a banking-house, will be sold low and on very easy terms. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD and 160th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 836 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 119 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or yearly, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT WESTCHESTER, THE HUNT Homestead, consisting of house and seventy acres, lying one-quarter mile from proposed Harlem and Portchester Railway; price $35,000. For three days. STANLEY DAY, No. 836 Broadway.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 836 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving, with trap-block, Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets. Second—For laying crosswalk from southeast to the southwest corner of Greenwich and Morton streets. Third—For filling sunken lots between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets. Fourth—For paving, with trap-block, Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue. Fifth—For paving, with stone-blocks, Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue. Sixth—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, with branches, and in Sixty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Seventh—For flagging sidewalks in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-second-street. Eighth—For flagging sidewalks in Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B. Ninth—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branch in Seventy-first-street. Tenth—For flagging sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street. Eleventh—For flagging sidewalks in Fifteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Twelfth—For setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging sidewalks in East-street, from Broome to Grand. Thirteenth—For building sewer in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River. Fourteenth—For flagging sidewalks at numbers four hundred and twenty-three and four hundred thirty Ninth-avenue. Fifteenth—For building sewers in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, with connecting branches in Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-sixth-street, to the extent of half the block on each side of the intersecting streets. Second—Both sides of Greenwich-street and the southerly side of Morton-street to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly and southwesterly corners of Greenwich and Morton streets. Third—Lots known as ward numbers five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and sixty-four, on block numbers sixty-eight and nine, bounded by Broadway, Sixty-third-street, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street. Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenue. Fifth—Both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from second to Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues. Sixth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third-street; also both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and the southerly side of Sixty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also the southerly side of Sixty-seventh-street, from Madison-avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly. Seventh—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-second-street; also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street. Eighth—The southerly side of Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B. Ninth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-fourth-street; also both sides of Seventy-first-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. Tenth—The easterly side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street. Eleventh—Both sides of Fifteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Twelfth—The westerly side of East-street, from Grand to Broome-street. Thirteenth—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River. Fourteenth—Lots known as numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Ninth-avenue. Fifteenth—Both sides of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street; also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Fortieth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 5, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, C. M. DEPEW, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office on the 5th day of January, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all ordinances heretofore passed permitting the driving of cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves through any streets or avenues south of Sixtieth-st., in the City of New-York, are hereby repealed, and that hereafter it shall not be lawful to drive cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves through any street or avenue south of 60th-st., nor to slaughter any cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves south of said street, and that this resolution be duly published as an ordinance. (L. S.) GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President. EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—SOME FIRST-CLASS tenement house for respectable families, for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply to, or address W. J. BURKE, store No. 23 Elizabeth-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'OEIL CREVE AT 8. NEW OPERA. NEW COMPOSER. ANOTHER GREAT HIT. THIS AND EVERY EVE. SATURDAY MATINEE, FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, L'OEIL CREVE, HERVE'S CELEBRATED OPERA BOUFFE, which has been received with an unprecedented furore and an enthusiasm unapproached by any former production of opera bouffe in New-York. The fascinating music, picturesque costumes, brilliant mise en scene and new specialties of the renowned artists were each duly recognized and received with loud plaudits by a crowded and delighted audience of the fashionable society which always distinguishes the Theatre Francais. A success at once so marked and decided must create for L'Oeil Creve a success here equal to that achieved by it in Paris, where it had an unparalleled run of over 300 representations. The MISE EN SCENE far exceeds in splendor that of its production in Paris. THE CAST includes all the principal artistes.

Dindonette	Rose-Bell	Fleur-Sobiesse	Desclauzas
Marquise	Clementine	Alexandrivore	Carrier
Le Marquis	Beckers	Gerome	Gabel
Bailiff	Genot	Duc d'en Face	Mussay
Brosse	Petit		

Crossbowmen, Peasants, Peasant Girls, Nobles, Servants. NEW AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY. Seats at the Theatre, Nos. 701 and 128 Broadway. Admission, $1. Orchestra seats, reserved, 50 cents extra. Dress Circle, reserved, $1. Private Boxes from $6 to $10. Proscenium, $12. Family Circle, 50 cents. After 8½ o'clock half price. SATURDAY, MATINEE, L'OEIL CREVE. At the Matinee the admission to all parts of the house, $1; no extra charge for securing seats. Seats can now be secured without extra charge; private boxes, $6; proscenium boxes, five seats, $10.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of 30th-st. THE GREAT FAMILY MATINEE RESORT. Two performances THIS DAY by the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE. Last week but two of their engagement. MATINEE this day at 2 o'clock. ERNANI; Or, the HORN OF A DILEMMA. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. To commence with A POPULAR FARCE in the Museum without extra charge. Com. Foote, Miss Nesselle, Party of Little People, Giant, Giantess, Largest Woman, Thinnest Man, &c. MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS. INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER, AND 1,000,000 Curiosities of Wood's Museum.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY! THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT. EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION, 50c. GRAND BALLET D'ACTION. SPARKLING EXTRAVAGANZA. BRILLIANT QUARTETTE AND CHORUS. THE SECRETS OF AFTER DARK. STARTLING RAILROAD SCENE. THE GREAT SENYAH. LAUGHABLE COMIC PANTOMIME. THE VICTORELLI BROTHERS. THE HUMOROUS PUNCH AND JUDY. GETE'S GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE. Admission 50c.; reserved Orchestra Circle, 50c. extra; reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra. Doors open at 7; programme commences at 7½ precisely. GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 2.

1869. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 1869. LA COTERIE GRAND FANCY DRESS HOP. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1869. Under the auspices of the gentlemen connected with the offices of the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Hoffman House and Coleman House, where tickets can be obtained.

MUSIC.
Chef d'Orchestre.......Harvey B. Dodworth
Directors of Promenade Bands, P. Lessch and T. J. Dodworth
Director of Military Band.......S. Myer

DECORATIONS:
Scenic artists.......Dunbar and White
Singing birds, perfumed jets d'eau, Guldenberger and Fortunio
Chandeliers.......Kitchen & Co
Gas ornamentations.......M. L. Curtis & Co
Floral emblems, wreaths, bouquets, &c., Mme. L. Schmidt and Son
Le Papier sur le plancher.......H. Mattock
Caterers.......Sladen & Henin
Costumers.......Seaver and Bolwell

OFFICERS:
G. R. SIMONS.......President
G. H. ADAMS.......Vice-President
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.......Secretary
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr.......Treasurer

DIRECTORS: PETER E. ABEL and HARRY C. SISLEY.

MANAGERS:
E. B. GEORGE, S. S. JONES, O. T. JONES,
S. R. CHAFFEE, O. B. KING, H. L. TRACY,
A. J. HUNTOON, T. THOMPSON, A. C. FOSTER.

Private boxes can now be secured at the office of the Fifth-av. Hotel.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT No. 29, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. }

NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE "LA COTERIE" Ball, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1869, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-place. In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st. and 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection. JAMES GREEN, Captain, and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Prof. ROBERT VON SCHLAGINTWEIT'S LECTURES IN ENGLISH ON HIGH ASIA. By invitation of Hon. Charles P. Daly, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and others. SECOND LECTURE ON SATURDAY, Jan. 16. THIRD, TUESDAY, 19th. FOURTH, SATURDAY, 23d. Tickets for the course, $3; single admission tickets, $1; can be obtained at the bookstores of Carleton and Christern, Broadway; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and at the Rooms on the evening of the lecture.

THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION Take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity that they have procured the services of MME. PAREPA-ROSA, in Haydn's Grand Oratorio of the CREATION, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869, assisted by Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Tenor; Mr. J. W. Thomas, Basso; Mr. G. W. Colby, Pianist; the Chorus and full Orchestra of the Society. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Leader. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Conductor. Tickets $1 each; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the Treasurer's office, No. 120 Montague-st. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 36, 38 and 40 Park-row. On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire. Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE—THREE FIRST-CLASS LOFTS, desirably located, on a corner on Union-square; suitable for fancy goods or some other genteel business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—BEING A MOST EXcellent stand for business. Corner of Pitt and Grand.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE MANSION-house and 25 lots on 10th-av., between 62d and 63d sts.; has a beautiful view of Hudson River; is suitable for a hotel, school or public institution. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES. PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869. } SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1869, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed, in full, at the option of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy at New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1868. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,300 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 12 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 15, 1868, and blank forms furnished for estimates, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory. JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co. Office of the Company in New-York, No. 21 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 6, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 13, 1869, for the erection of two frame buildings at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, of one and a half stories each, of the following dimensions: 18 ft. x 17 ft. and 26 ft. x 18 ft., each building having a porch front and rear.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at this office.

Bidders must state the time within which they will complete the work, and will be required to give guarantee (two responsible sureties) for the faithful compliance with the agreement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Payment will be made when the work is completed, upon the acceptance of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Qmr. Gen. U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

A CARD. The subscriber, having assumed all the contracts with the artists and chorus comprising Bateman's Opera Bouffe Company, and disposed of all his wardrobe, music and properties, to James Fisk, Jr., begs to announce that all claims against said opera bouffe bearing date prior to Jan. 6, 1869, must be presented for settlement to the subscriber on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1869, at the office of Pike's Opera House. H. L. BATEMAN.

Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce that, having decided to accept a very advantageous offer, it is his intention to retire for the present from operatic management. He desires, therefore, here to express his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the most generous patronage they have constantly accorded to him, as well as to the representatives of the Press throughout the country, from whom he has invariably received the heartiest encouragement and support.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. EVERY EVENING, THE SUCCESS OF THE YEAR, AND THE PRESENT GREAT SENSATION IN PARIS AND NEW-YORK, LA PERICHOLE, OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS, pronounced superior to the original production at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris, and far surpassing any performance ever witnessed in America.

LA PERICHOLE.
MLLE. IRMA.......as.......LA PERICHOLE
M. AUJAC.......as.......PIQUILLO

RECEIVED WITH THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM AND GREETED WITH THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE AFTER EVERY SONG. Being nightly the recipients of no less than TWELVE ENCORES. The music being universally pronounced the most popular ever written by Offenbach, and destined to take rank far above all other compositions of this school, whether by the creator of the style himself, or by one of his many imitators. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, 22 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. L. B. LENT.......DIRECTOR. MATINEES AT 2, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. THE LAST WEEK of the Grand Comic Pantomime, entitled BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE. MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, THE GREAT MELVILLE AND ALL THE TALENTED ARTISTS comprised in the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in BRILLIANTLY-VARIED PERFORMANCES, including every variety of HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

PAREPA-ROSA—STEINWAY HALL. Triumphant reception and brilliant success. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S CONCERT. SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT, ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Sig. F. FERRANTI, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. GEO. W. COLBY. Mr. J. LEVY, the greatest cornet player in the world. Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50. The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREE. ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, AT 8. SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE AT STEINWAY HALL. SEASON TICKETS FOR THE FOUR REMAINING SOIREES, FIVE DOLLARS EACH. To be had at the ticket office of Steinway Hall, at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

PROF. AND MRS. FROBISHER'S HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC READINGS. WEDNESDAY EVENING AT MORRISANIA. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THE CHARITY BALL WILL BE HELD AT the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, the 2d of February, under the following management, of whom tickets may be obtained at $5 each:

Mrs. LLOYD ASPINWALL	Mrs. E. L. CUTTING, Jr.
Mrs. AVERELL	Mrs. SMITH CLARK
Mrs. ABEOASIS	Mrs. ISRAEL CORSE
Mrs. W. H. APPLETON	Mrs. E. DELAFIELD
Mrs. D. F. APPLETON	Mrs. HENRY DUDLEY
Mrs. J. LLOYD ABBOT	Mrs. W. P. DINSMORE
Mrs. BARRETA	Mrs. N. D. DIBBLE
Mrs. BARLOW	Mrs. JAS. C. FARGO
Mrs. BELMONT	Mrs. GODON
Mrs. JAMES W. BEEKMAN	Mrs. A. C. GARRISON
Mrs. JAMES BROOKS	Mrs. ALFRED GRYMES
Mrs. W. T. BLODGETT	Mrs. G. W. GRAY
Mrs. A. H. BARNEY	Mrs. WM. T. GARNER
Mrs. BURNHAM	Mrs. JAS. F. HOY
Mrs. LEWIS B. BROWN	Mrs. WM. A. HADDEN
Mrs. WALL. S. BURNS	Mrs. G. G. HAVEN
Mrs. ALFRED BROOKS	Mrs. S. B. HONE
Mrs. WILLIAM BOND	Mrs. HENRY HILLS
Mrs. ED. A. BENEDICT	Mrs. E. J. HOWE
Mrs. JOHN BEVAN	Mrs. F. T. HIGGINS
Mrs. JOHN BLEECKER	Mrs. F. J. W. HURST
Mrs. JNO. BLOODGOOD	Miss RACH'L HUNTER
Mrs. ALFRED CARROLL	Mrs. CHAS. H. ISHAM
Mrs. CHICKERING	Mrs. ADRIAN ISELIN
Mrs. EDWARD CLARK	Mrs. L. JEROME
Mrs. EDW'D COOPER	Mrs. H. A. JONES
Mrs. W. CHAMBERLAIN	Mrs. J. D. JONES
Mrs. CORLIES	Mrs. S. JUSTH
Mrs. W. T. COLEMAN	Mrs. JAUDON
Mrs. COLVILL	Mrs. CARL JAY
Mrs. D. CRAWFORD	Mrs. EDMUND KNOWER
Mrs. C. A. LAMBARD	Mrs. BENJ. NATHAN
Mrs. J. D. LOCKE	Mrs. B. COTHOUT
Mrs. R. LIVINGSTON	Mrs. OSBORNE
Mrs. CHAS. LANMAN	Mrs. CHAS. O'CONOR
Mrs. EDW. LUDLOW	Mrs. C. PALMER
Mrs. F. LIVINGSTON	Mrs. O. PYNE
Mrs. L. LIVINGSTON	Mrs. PIERREPONT
Mrs. LAZARUS	Mrs. S. PENNIMAN
Mrs. J. T. LIVINGSTON	Mrs. C. L. PERKINS
Mrs. LE VERT	Mrs. JOHN PAINE
Mrs. A. B. MOTT	Mrs. GEO. H. POTTS
Mrs. D. C. MURRAY	Mrs. ROYAL PHELPS
Mrs. McCORMICK	Mrs. JOHN E. POWER
Mrs. MATHEWS	Mrs. H. J. ROOSEVELT
Mrs. MOUNT	Mrs. H. RAYMOND
Mrs. WM. MACKAY	Mrs. B. RHINELANDER
Mrs. T. BAILEY MYERS	Mrs. S. H. ROBBINS
Mrs. JOHN F. MARCH	Mrs. ARCH. RUSSELL
Mrs. CHAS. A. MEIGS	Mrs. JOHN RILEY
Mrs. GEO. M. MILLER	Mrs. W. G. RAY
Mrs. JOSEPH MARIE	Mrs. J. STEBBINS
Mrs. J. B. MARSHALL	Mrs. J. SCHERMERHORN
Mrs. A. McKINLY	Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD
Mrs. GEO. W. McLEAN	Mrs. R. SNELLING
Mrs. F. H. MACY	Mrs. R. SHEPHARD
Mrs. JOHN McGINNIS	Mrs. E. W. STOUGHTON
Mrs. L. P. MORTON	Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN
Mrs. HENRY MEYER	
Mrs. J. R. MURRAY	Mrs. R. W. SHELTON
Mrs. ISAAC P. MARTIN	Mrs. G. S. SCHIEFFELIN
Mrs. GORDON NORRIE	Mrs. GEO. STEVENS
Mrs. WATTS SHERMAN	Mrs. CHAS. H. WARD
Mrs. J. T. STEWART	Mrs. JOHN WOLFE
Mrs. FRANCIS SKIDDY	Mrs. M. WARD
Mrs. C. SEWARD	Mrs. WM. WHITNEY
Mrs. JAS. S. THAYER	Mrs. T. C. WALKER
Mrs. M. H. THROOP	Mrs. WM. G. WARD
Mrs. MOSES TAYLOR	Mrs. AUG. WHITING
Mrs. TILLINGHAST	Mrs. WALLIN
Mrs. TIGHE	Mrs. M. O. WHITNEY
Mrs. WM. TRACY	Mrs. J. L. WALLACE
Mrs. L. TURNURE	Mrs. G. WADDELL
Mrs. J. H. THOMPSON	Mrs. J. H. WAINWRIGHT
Mrs. VIELE	Mrs. M. W. WARD
Mrs. P. L. VAN RENSSELAER	Mrs. F. WEBSTER
	Mrs. A. WAGSTAFF
Mr. JOSEPH ALSOP	Mr. WM. DOUGLAS
Mr. E. S. ASHLEY	Mr. J. GEDDES DAY
Mr. F. H. ANDERSON	Mr. C. A. DUVIVIER
Mr. T. C. ACTON	Dr. DELAFIELD
Mr. JAS. B. ANDREWS	Mr. R. DELAFIELD, Jr.
Mr. CHAS. S. ALLEN	Mr. BUTLER DUNCAN
Mr. G. W. BISHOP	Mr. F. G. D'HAUTEVILLE
Mr. HENRY BERGH	Mr. GEO. DENNISON
Mr. L. BOARDMAN	Mr. J. DE NEUVILLE
Mr. JAMES T. BRADY	Mr. C. F. DE LOOSEY
Mr. WM. B. BEND	Mr. P. H. DYKERS
Dr. H. D. BULKLEY	Dr. G. T. ELLIOT, Jr.
Mr. C. F. BLAKE	Mr. E. FRITH
Mr. JAS. BLEECKER	Mr. NICOLL FLOYD
Mr. HORACE BARRY	Mr. AUGUSTUS FLOYD
Mr. CLARK BELL	Mr. M. FOWLER
Mr. GEO. H. BEND	Mr. G. F. G. FOSTER
Mr. HENRY CLEWS	Mr. G. W. FOLSOM
Mr. J. CADWALLADER	Hon. O. G. GUNTHER
Mr. LE C. R. CANNON	Mr. SHEPPARD GANDY
Mr. J. G. COSTER	Mr. J. G. GRAFTON
Mr. WM. B. COOPER	Mr. FRED. GIBERT
Mr. HENRY COSTER	Mr. GEO. G. GRAY
Mr. H. CHAPMAN	Mr. WM. R. GARRISON
Mr. W. CLARKSON	Mr. G. G. HOWLAND
Mr. SAMUEL CRAIG	Mr. T. HARRIS
Dr. THOS. COTTMAN	Mr. EDWIN HOYT
Mr. WILSON G. HUNT	Mr. G. NATORP
Mr. J. G. HECKSCHER	Mr. WALTON OAKLEY
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN	Mr. PHILIP M. OAKLEY
Mr. J. A. HYDE	Mr. J. FRED. PIERSON
Mr. D. B. HAWLEY	Mr. D. PENNINGTON
Mr. FRED'K R. HALSEY	Mr. JOHN PYNE
Mr. RICHARD IRVIN, Jr.	Mr. ARCHIBALD PELL
Dr. LEE JONES	Mr. EDWARD PRIME, Jr.
Dr. W. W. JONES	Mr. JAMES V. PARKER
Mr. C. R. JACQUELIN	Mr. PHILLIPS PHOENIX
Dr. A. JACOBI	Mr. ARTHUR PEABODY
Dr. WOOLSEY JOHNSON	Gen. ALF. PLEASONTON
Mr. H. A. JOHNSON	Mr. P. C. RUST
Mr. H. LEROY JONES	Mr. WM. B. ROGERS
Mr. D. KINGSLAND	Mr. L. ROGERS
Hon. C. P. KIRKLAND	Mr. J. R. REYNOLDS
Mr. EMILE KINGSLAND	Mr. H. O. ROBERTS
Mr. ARTHUR LEARY	Mr. H. DeB. ROUTH
Mr. J. BOWERS LEE	Mr. THEO. ROOSEVELT
Mr. C. F. LIVERMORE	Mr. E. R. ROBINSON
Dr. T. M. MARKOE	Mr. R. W. SHELTON
Mr. A. P. MONTANT	Hon. R. A. SMYTHE
Mr. F. MORGAN	Mr. BENJ. SWAN
Mr. HENRY MORGAN	Mr. JESSE SELIGMAN
Mr. W. H. McVICKAR	Mr. JOHN SCHUYLER
Major A. S. McCOMB	Mr. F. D. SMITH
Mr. W. H. MORRELL	Mr. R. L. DECAMP
Mr. R. K. STEVENS, Jr.	Mr. ALEX. TAYLOR
Mr. C. B. STOUGHTON	Mr. TOLFREE
Hon. AUG. SCHELL	Mr. JULES VATABLE
Dr. FOSTER SWIFT	Hon. JOHN K. WARD
Mr. DESHA SMITH	Mr. G. B. WARD
Mr. ISAAC SHERMAN	Dr. L. WOODRUFF
Mr. CHAS. E. STRONG	Mr. THEO. WOOLSEY
Mr. C. E. K. SHERMAN	Mr. GEO. P. WETMORE
Dr. J. MARION SIMS	Col. WAGSTAFF
Mr. HENRY STANFIELD	Dr. GUS WINSTON
Mr. H. B. TURNER	Mr. C. DeB. WAGSTAFF
Mr. H. P. TALBOYS	Mr. L. C. WILMERDING
Mr. HENRY A. TAILER	Mr. SAML. ZABRISKIE

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—THE corner stone of the Rose Memorial Chapel will be laid (D. V.) THIS DAY, at 3 P. M., on 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., south side. The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are cordially invited to attend. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, assisted by others, will officiate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE. Parties styling themselves Alsop & Co., Foreign Commission and Shipping Merchants, Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, also No. 68 New-st., New-York, having issued a business card, the public are hereby notified that the above-mentioned parties are not in any way connected with Alsop & Co., of Lima, Peru, Valparaiso, Chili, San Francisco, Cal., represented in New-York only by the undersigned. E. C. FERGUSSON, No. 43 South-st., New-York.

TWINES ONLY.—ESTABLISHED 1845. JAS. ASA TRAVERS is this day admitted as my partner. The firm will be J. P. TRAVERS & SON. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. No. 41 Beekman-st.

THE NEW LIGHT.—$500 REWARD WILL be paid to any one that can produce from OXYGEN GAS or any other source, a light as cheap as that supplied by the Hydro Carbon Light Company, or that can prove that one foot of New-York gas cannot be made, by their process to give a light equal to three feet. Suitable for all purposes of illumination. May be seen in practical operation at the Company's store, No. 74 Maiden-lane, or at No. 804 Broadway, New-York, and Messrs. Oppenheim & Co.'s, 133 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY. THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT. G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME. MATINEE At 1½. HUMPTY DUMPTY. NIGHT At 8. The greatest of all living pantomimists, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as.......CLOWN. Mlle. SANGALI and GRAND ITALIAN BALLET. Matinee Prices—Admission, 50 and 25 cents; Children, 25 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra, $1 50. Seats secured for Matinee six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER. Doors open at 7:30; begins at 8 P. M.; concludes at 11. ENORMOUS SUCCESS. ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES to witness the GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY, AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE. The great scenes of the UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. THE RAILROAD STATION. THE SILVER HELL. THE CONCERT HALL SCENE, and that strange scene under BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, with its houseless lodgers of vagrants and waifs. London grandeur in night, and the wife's attempted suicide. THE SCENERY IS ALL TRUE TO LONDON IN THE YEAR 1868. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. LAST NIGHTS FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS: WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1869, will be presented Planché's charming Comedy of the CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. To conclude with WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. E. Milton, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Annie Ward and Miss Mary Barrett. THURSDAY, Jan. 14—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. FRIDAY, Jan. 15—MONEY. SATURDAY, Jan. 16—(Last time)—SPEED THE PLOUGH. MONDAY, Jan. 18—MONEY. TUESDAY, Jan. 19—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. In preparation, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents. THE GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE CITY. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AND JOHN BROUGHAM'S BEST PIECE, THE EMERALD RING. 45,000 PERSONS HAVE VISITED THIS THEATRE WITHIN THE PAST FIVE WEEKS. EACH EVENING, THIS AND NEXT WEEK, ONLY, and the SATURDAY MATINEES, Jan. 16 and 23.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT.	SOPHIE.
A HIT.	IRENE.
A HIT.	JENNIE.
A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BOWERY THEATRE. A HIT. THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN; BOWERY VARIETIES; BOB BUTLER, THE INIMITABLE; FRANK GIBBONS, THE WORLD WONDER; THE COUNTRY SCHOOL. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. WHALLEY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. NO. 585 BROADWAY. GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT. BONE SQUASH DIABLO. BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE, 14th-st. Crowded houses. Triumphant success of DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR as the Gendarmes. Genevieve De Bryant, Master De Solla, Live Indian, Trovatore, Love among the Roses, Belle of 14th-st. Begins 7¾; concludes at 10. Bryants' Minstrels.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE. The ladies and gentlemen engaged will please assemble in the Green Room, at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, 16th, preparatory to the opening on MONDAY, Jan. 25. JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI, PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO, recently from Italy, will appear for the first time in America, AIDED BY EMINENT MUSICAL TALENT, AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19. Admission $1; reserved seats, $1 50. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, on and after Wednesday next.

FERRERO'S ANNUAL BALL, AT APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST., (FOR ADULTS,) THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1869. TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, TO BE HAD AT THE ACADEMY.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 880 BROADWAY, New-York. Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn. INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters. TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $30 per quarter. FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music. Vocal Music.......Piano, Violin.......Organ, Theory and Composition.......Chorus Classes, Minor Instruments. Modern Languages.......By Native Professors.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURES. THE EIGHTH SCIENTIFIC LECTURE, BY T. STERRY HUNT, F. R. S., ON PRIMEVAL CHEMISTRY, THIS EVENING AT STEINWAY HALL. G. W. MORGAN will preside at the ORGAN. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of the country, eminently the best Piano in America, and used by the Conservatories of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms, No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

ORGAN FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SECOND-hand organ of 10 stops, pedals and swell. Has been thoroughly been renovated and just put in order; also, a double bank of manuals and Hamlin's make; will be sold by GEO. W. EARLE, Organ Builder, No. 15 Christopher-st., New-York. N. B.—Pipes made and voiced for the trade.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 12th-st.

100 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 3 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. BLAKE'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 42 West 26th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES, —At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, these pills are certain to succeed; they are both safe and healthy. Their effect will in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Letter envelopes. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED BY piles, stricture—the instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. See No. 45. Inclose 20 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 4 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees certain relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. S. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 18 years, 10 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 12 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall-place.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES' TROUBLES.—Dr. POWERS' Pills and Compound, $5. No. 181 Chatham-st. Also, gentlemen treated, delicate diseases cured and manhood restored. Consultation free.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, with or without medicine.—Madame ESTELLA, No. 144 West 26th-st., near 7th-av. She never fails. Her $5 French pills are certain.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will cure every certain disease, without injury to the constitution; all others by the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

[illegible] to the public debt of the United States, thus making at that early day the public debt [illegible] of three-fourths, at least, of the currency of the United States.

Another provision [illegible] our attention is, that the notes were to be receivable in all payments to the United States, thus giving its bills [illegible] value than local [illegible] have. Another provision of the [illegible] charter deserving attention was, that while it might issue $10,000,000 of circulation, it was to go into operation when $400,000, or four per cent [illegible] in gold and silver of its capital, had been paid in, thus establishing the principle that the notes [illegible] which circulated as money, were never to be [illegible] convertible into gold and silver. [illegible] the United States were not to be liable [illegible] to the extent of one-fifth of the stock to which it might become a subscriber. Notwithstanding the prohibition of the Constitution, that no State should emit bills of credit, the necessities of the people [illegible] to develop the resources of the country [illegible] so controlling that every State established banks [illegible] bills which should circulate as money, the [illegible] of which was nominally one-fourth in specie. In the light in which we now view this establishment of State banks, they would seem [illegible] within the inhibition of the Constitution, [illegible] it is only a patent evasion to allow the States to establish bodies corporate, in which they were sometimes part owners, to do that which the Constitution prohibited the States themselves from doing. Thus the creature might and did do what was prohibited to the creator. Nor is it surprising that [illegible] State legislation, when examined by the Courts, was held within the Constitution, because the [illegible] convenience and necessity of the whole people [illegible] have, as they always will, set aside the written provisions of constitutional law. "*Salus populi suprema est lex*" has ever been, as it ever should be, the interpreter and complement of the Constitution. The United States Bank failing to be rechartered in 1811, the country remained without any uniform currency, although gold and silver were standards of value, until 1817, when another Bank of the United [illegible] with a much enlarged capital, for a period of twenty years, and then [illegible] its affairs, a renewal of its charter having failed by the veto of President JACKSON.

It will not be useful further to advert to the history of the financial legislation of the country, save to call attention to the independent Treasury act of July 4, 1840, among the provisions of which it was enacted that all debts due to or from the United States were to be paid and collected in gold and silver, so that the currency in which the Government transacted its business was truly specie. This practice, as is well known, obtained until the war of the rebellion and the Legal-tender act of Feb. 25, 1862. But during all this time the currency of the people was paper issued by the banks, secured by various legislative devices. The actual security for the immediate redemption of this paper was nominally one-fourth gold and silver coin, supposed to be in the banks, but in fact about one-sixth, and its only other worth the actual value of the notes and bills of their customers, discounted by the banks on longer or shorter time, or what is technically known as the "bank portfolio." As all these bank notes circulated as money purporting to be redeemable in specie on demand, as well as the deposits, which much exceeded the circulation, and as the banks held in fact so small a percentage in coin, it is obvious that these promises could not be so redeemed, so that whenever the exigencies of the business of the country or of the world called for any large sum the banks either refused to pay specie or, by contracting their circulation, so diminished the money of the country as to bring themselves within a limit at which their circulation, being a necessity to the people, would not come in for redemption. It will be readily seen that the fluctuations in the amount and value of the currency, caused by the banks being obliged to contract to meet every considerable demand in specie, were destructive to all stability in business enterprises, if not to commercial integrity itself, since once in every ten years, and a large part of the time much oftener, the banks were obliged to refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and, from the necessity of the case, were supported in so doing by legal enactment. No mercantile sagacity in business, no forethought or prudence in investment, no integrity of purpose, and no solidity of capital in the merchant or conductor of business enterprises, public or private, under such a financial system of pretended convertibility could or did prevent commercial failures and ruin. Every few years panics ensued, and whole classes of solvent, prudent, enterprising men were involved in ruin from causes which it was impossible for them to foresee or control. The whole property of the country, the scanty provisions for the widow and orphan, the stocks in otherwise prosperous enterprises, the shares of public works carried on to develop the industry and wealth of the country, each and all alike, at uncertain and irregular periods, fluctuated in price quite one-half. If this condition of things had been dependent upon the habits of our people, upon the productiveness or non-productiveness of our industries, the profitableness or unprofitableness of our commerce or business enterprises, or upon the current enactment of our Legislatures, either State or National, one or all, perhaps some remedy might have been found or method of alleviation proposed. But none of these had any effect to hasten or retard these fluctuations of commercial values. The fault was inherent in our financial system, which was, and, while based on money convertible into specie, must continue to be, but an exaggerated offshoot of the financial systems of Europe, subject to the changes, the needs, the wars, famines and distresses of other countries. *It was in no sense an American system*, nor in any of its parts adapted to the institutions of a free, enterprising and independent people. Many and varied were the expedients resorted to by the General Government to remedy this chronic vacillation of money, to the destruction of the business interests of the country. But all in vain. In the endeavor to do this the United States, as we have seen, at first chartered a bank, became a subscriber to its stock, and received and paid out its bills as money for a period of twenty years. Still the erratic but inevitable periods of commercial distress came round. Again it refused to have anything to do with a bank, and left money to the natural laws of trade for five years from 1811 to 1817. Still financial disaster came and went in turn like the vibrations of the pendulum, but wanting their regularity. In 1816 the Government again tried the experiment of making an unfluctuating convertible currency, by chartering a bank of more than three times the capital of the old one as a regulator of the currency. Still the oscillation went on more pronounced and ruinous than ever. The years of 1837-38 will ever be memorable in the history of the country for the wholesale destruction of fortunes and commercial values. The bank charter expired in 1836 by its own limitation, and the Government again divorced itself from all connection with the finances of the country, to leave a supposed convertible paper to do its own work uncontrolled save by its own laws, but the financial distresses and revulsions of 1837 caused all previous ones for the time to be forgotten. In the endeavor to find some relief by legislation, political parties were broken up, and the election of 1840 turned upon the distresses in business of the country alone, but change of administration brought no relief. The Government established its own affairs firmly on a specie basis in 1840, holding aloof from any interference with the finances of the country, hoping to give them stability by the regularity and steadiness of its receipts and payments in coin, although sometimes issuing Treasury notes like exchequer bills, or buying in its own bonds in order to deplete its depositories of gold as a measure of relief to commerce and business. Still the periodical visitations of commercial disaster and ruin continued, and the distress and revulsions of 1847 and 1857 quite paralleled those of 1827 and 1837 as periods of financial disaster.

It will not be very useful further to trace the commercial history of the country, but with the experience of seventy years of such fluctuations of value, of commercial ruin and distress, from which the country cannot be shielded either by the sagacity of its financiers and merchants, the wisdom of its legislators, or the industry and enterprise of its citizens, let me pause here and ask, the country being now, partially at least, emancipated from a financial system producing such results, is it desirable voluntarily to return to it? Specially, ought we to force ruin and distress upon the majority of the people in order so to do? It is needless for me to add that amid all these convulsions and revulsions of the business of the country and its currency and the destruction of its values, the losses fell at last, as they ever must fall, upon the laboring masses. Bread riots were not unfrequent; productive industry was paralyzed; the work shops and mills were closed, leaving labor unemployed and unpaid; its value thus lost never is regained by a rise in prices or a return to prosperity; for it is the peculiarity of labor, says an eminent economist, "that it is the only commodity that perishes at the instant of production, and if not then put to use is lost forever." Such are the results [illegible] experience, during the lifetime of the Government, shows have always followed the attempt to conduct the business of the country upon specie payments, or, in other words, with a circulating medium supposed to be always convertible, but which never can be converted into gold and silver.

Let us now examine and see if we may know why, with our currency upon a supposed basis of convertibility, experience has shown that it is apparently beyond human power to regulate or control, or sustain the business or finances of the country. Is it not because in adopting the specie measure of value and instrument of exchange we have bound our business and finances hand and foot to the monarchs and bankers of Europe? We have adopted their standard of value, which they control at their will, for their purposes and for their prosperity and not for ours. Whenever from caprice or malignity or famine or war or attempt to unsettle or restore the balance of power among the Governments of Europe they have seen fit to lower or raise their price for gold, then our currency based thereon, but expanded as four to one, feels the shock in quadruple proportion. Nay, more, having silver and gold both as standards of value, whenever the caprice of some Indian prince or Chinese merchant chooses to call for silver in payment of the commodities we or any other nation import from the East and thereby raises it to a premium in comparison with gold, then our gold and silver go out, not at the value fixed by us as coin, but at the value at which they are taken, simply as bullion. Gold is still further depressed in value in comparison with silver, which is the sole standard of the principal commercial countries of Europe, save England; it is thus drawn very rapidly to Europe to fill the vacuum caused by the enormous exportation of silver to China, Japan and India. The extent of this drain upon the silver of Europe and the necessary rise in price as compared with gold, and the consequent necessary flow of gold from those countries where it has a fixed value as compared with silver, like England and this country, where gold is the standard of value, may be seen from data derived from the books of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, through whose agency alone the sum of $60,000,000 was transported to Asia from England solely in 1856, and increased in the following year to $66,000,000 [illegible] and the sum of $16,000,000 from the rest of Europe, we have $100,000,000 as a shipment eastward in silver only, from Europe to the East, in a single year, or more than double the annual yield of all the silver mines that supply Europe and America. To this must be added quite one-tenth of that amount in gold, say $10,000,000. It will be observed that half of this amount of silver must be taken each year from the circulation of Europe, say $50,000,000, and its place supplied with gold; and both these amounts of specie in the Eastern independent of that shipped directly from America, and are greater than the entire average product of the mines of [illegible]. The most [illegible] of this fact will conclusively show the reason why the Bank of England in the [illegible] in order to [illegible] the efflux of gold from that kingdom, although she altered her rate of discount eight times during the year 1856, and nine times in 1857, quadrupling it in amount and ending in final bankruptcy and suspension in November of that year. I have taken this period for comparison, as it was before our war of rebellion and the cotton dearth, which so much affected the finances of England. This great drain still goes on. Is it wise, therefore, by legislative enactment to enforce a return to a currency by which all our values are to be measured, our productions exchanged and transported, our wealth to be distributed and our industries to be governed, the very basis of which is controlled and fluctuated not only by the interests and commerce of the Christian and civilized world, but by the trade and needs of the half-civilized and barbarous nations of the East. Instead of this money, the instrument of tyrants, which has wrought all these evils, I propose a paper currency admittedly the cheapest and most convenient, its value based not only upon the gold in the country, but upon every other source and element of the national prosperity, emancipated from the control of all other nations, whether civilized or barbarous. It is the currency for a free people, strong enough to maintain every other of their institutions against the world, whose Governments they have antagonized; strong enough to sustain the measure of their business transactions with each other independent of kings, the least, or bankers, now the most potent sovereigns in the world. It is one of the blessings of the war that we are enabled, for the first time, to stand alone in our industries and internal commerce as we have in our institutions.

It cannot fail to have attracted attention that the only remedy for all evils brought on by the currency convertible into specie when distress is upon the merchant, ruin upon the manufacturer, and disaster upon the banker, when the banks of the United States, of England, and of France could afford no aid, has always been a suspension of specie payments, *i. e.*, by the use in these the foremost nations of the world of an inconvertible paper currency. If such currency is so potent as a remedy for all financial diseases which beset a nation, either in peace or war, whether arising from over-trading, over-speculation, or over-investment, why may it not be equally beneficial as a fixed, permanent, and stable circulating medium to supply the demands of business and the necessities of the people? The experiment of an inconvertible currency has been tried on the most extended scale and through long periods of time and under the most trying circumstances, and has never failed. In 1797, when the British Empire was threatened with rebellion in Ireland, and was sustaining all Europe against the victories of BONAPARTE with its subsidies of gold, the question came to her great War Minister, PITT. Shall the integrity of the Empire be lost? Shall France overrun all Europe and threaten Great Britain in the East, or shall the currency of the Empire be the inconvertible note of the Bank of England? He chose the latter. How wisely, let the success of England and the allied armies, culminating at Waterloo, attest. An inconvertible currency fought the battles of England and of the world from that Sunday morning, the 23d of February, 1797, when the King himself, in council, ordered the suspension of specie payments, till the 18th of June, 1815. Irredeemable paper laid the foundation of England's manufacturing and commercial prosperity, supplied her navy, which, at Trafalgar, made her the mistress of the seas, and procured the gold with which all the armies of Europe were paid, and for eighteen years there was neither financial revulsion, business panic nor distress. In answer to the objection that it is necessary to have gold currency for foreign trade I quote MACLAREN, one of the most philosophical as well as accurate writers of England, in his *History of the Currency*:

"It is remarkable that no difficulty was experienced by our merchants in carrying on their trade with other nations during this period, though they no longer had a stock of bullion kept for them at the bank by means of which they might adjust their foreign payments. No inconvenience, indeed, of any kind was felt from the substitution of paper for gold, and, if the bank directors had so ordered their issues as to keep the mint and market price of gold on an equality, it seems that no objection could have been urged against the paper currency, except its liability to forgery, and we never should have heard of the currency controversy."

We remember our own war of the rebellion, without the legal-tender note, must have come to an end in the beginning of 1862; the banks had suspended, and, like broken reeds, the Government could no longer lean upon them; business was paralyzed, men and supplies could hardly be obtained, the armies were unpaid, and no decisive battle had been fought when Congress passed the legal-tender act of 1862. From that time business received a new impulse, labor was employed, manufactures everywhere sprung up, supplies were abundant, and although by a great error the Legal-tender note was not made the money of the Government for all purposes, as should have been, yet, crippled as it was, it supplied and paid our soldiers, pensioned the wounded, provided for the widow and orphan, and produced a degree of prosperity theretofore unknown, which has been maintained ever since, and during this period of six years financial panics and disasters were unknown and unthought of until the insane attempt of the banker and capitalist to force a return to specie payments by a contraction of the currency. During the year 1864 we exported more than one hundred millions of gold and silver, only $35,000,000 of which came from San Francisco, and no one knew the fact from any effect it had on the business of the country. In any other year, while our currency was upon a specie basis, the export of one-tenth part of that sum beyond our production would have produced financial panics, ruin, and distress greater than that of 1837, when our total export of specie was less than six million dollars. Point me to any other six years in the financial history of the country in which labor has been so well paid; in which there have not been more than one financial panic scattering ruin and disaster through the land. We have heard much of the patriotism of the bankers and capitalists who are said to have come forward to lend their gold to the country in its time of utmost need, but that is exactly what they did not do.

In December, 1861, the banks suspended specie payments without right, without authority of law, in violation of their own plighted faith and promises, so that neither the Government nor any one else could get a dollar of their gold from their vaults. When, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 25th of February, 1862, $150,000,000 of legal-tender notes were issued, with which our soldiers were paid and the debts of the United States canceled, did the banks or capitalists loan these to the Government or did we make them for ourselves? On the contrary, the banks refused even to receive the Government notes on deposit. When the Government wanted more money to pay the soldier and carry on the war, did they get it from the banker and capitalist? No; they issued their own legal-tender notes as money and paid their debts. Having provided that these notes might be funded into a gold-bearing six per cent. bond, the capitalists bought them up when they fell to a discount of sixty per cent., by selling the gold at that premium which they had hoarded in their vaults and had refused to loan to the Government, and funded this, which they now call failed paper, in bonds for the payment of which in gold, or, what is equivalent, a return to specie payments, they now howl at the doors of the Capitol, unmindful of the destruction of value, the starving of the laborer, and the ruin and devastation they may cause. Although this return to specie payment has been agitated ever since the war, what petition has come up to you from the people demanding it at your hands? What meetings of the people have been held to make to you petitions for relief from grievances in this behalf? Not one; not one. Only resolutions of Boards of Trade and bankers. I stand here, therefore, for inconvertible paper money, the greenback, which has fought our battles and saved our country, which has been held by us a just equivalent for the blood of our soldiers, the lives of our sons, the widowhood of our daughters, and the orphanage of their children. I stand here for a currency by which the business transactions of forty million people are safely and successfully done, which, founded on the faith, the wealth and property of the nation, is at once the exemplar and engine of its industry and power—that money which saved the country in war, and has given it prosperity and happiness in peace. To it four million men owe their emancipation from slavery; to it labor is indebted for elevation from that thrall of degradation in which it has been enveloped for ages. I stand for that money, therefore, which is by far the better agent and instrument of exchange of an enlightened and free people than gold and silver, the money alike of the barbarian and the despot.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Mr. BUTLER's motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution that all the papers and evidence returned to the War Department by the Davis-Holt-and-Campbell Commission touching claims of the Department of the West before the 14th of October, 1861, shall be surrendered and turned over to the Attorney-General, whose duty it shall be to cause the evidence to be examined, and such as have a bearing on the Court of Claims shall be printed and received by said Court, subject, however, to examination or reëxamination of the witnesses of either party. Mr. SPALDING said the Commission had unanimously instructed him to offer the resolution and ask its passage at this time. He explained that these claims were adjudicated by a Commission appointed under an act of Congress. One of them was a Justice of the Supreme Court, another JOSEPH HOLT, the head of the Bureau of Military Justice, and the third an eminent merchant of St. Louis. The Commission carefully examined these claims, and directed so much of them to be paid as they deemed just and equitable. The claimants did receive their money and give their receipts in full; but now, astonishing as it might appear, they bring suit in the Court of Claims, and ask for the difference between what was originally claimed and what they said they ought to have in satisfaction of their claims. The claimants say they gave their receipts under duress, and therefore they are not bound by them.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. SCHENCK, he said the evidence was not conclusive, but was to be taken by the Court for what it was worth.

The resolution was passed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT PRINTING.

On motion of Mr. DAWES it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House a copy of the report made under the direction of the First Comptroller, the First Auditor and Register of the Treasury, in reference to the past and present condition of the engraving and printing of the Treasury Department with the accompanying documents.

DELEGATE FROM WYOMING TERRITORY.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, presented the certificate of J. S. CASEMENT as delegate from the Territory of Wyoming.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired how the gentleman was elected.

Mr. DAWES replied that Mr. CASEMENT was sent here to act as delegate or agent, in accordance with precedent and custom, but not in accordance with any form of law.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that although a bill organizing the Territory of Wyoming was passed last session, the officers had not yet been appointed. He asked whether there had been an election since the Territory was organized.

Mr. DAWES—Certainly not.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Then I object to the admission of the delegate.

The Speaker said that was for the House to determine.

Mr. DAWES, in reply, adverted to the fact that other delegates and members had been admitted, notwithstanding they were elected before the organization of their respective States or Territories, in the absence of provision by law. Mr. CASEMENT was simply the agent of the Territory of Wyoming.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—Is he the agent of the Territory or of the Union Pacific Railroad Company?

Mr. DAWES—I have no facts beyond what I have stated.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I want to know how many votes he received, and who signed the certificate of election.

Mr. DAWES—I have no knowledge of how many votes he received.

The certificate was read, showing the election was called by a mass meeting, and that Mr. CASEMENT received a majority of all the votes. It was signed by the Committee of Elections.

After further debate, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the certificate was referred to the Committee on Elections to report on the case.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that some Senators and Representatives thought that it required a joint resolution to continue the Committee on Ordnance. He, therefore, asked that the Senate resolution on the table be taken up and passed. Two or three important witnesses were yet to be examined on heavy ordnance.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution.

The Speaker reappointed, in their capacity, as the Committee on the part of the House, those who had heretofore served.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee of the Judiciary, made a report to the effect that the Committee in March, 1867, were directed to examine the memorial of EDWARD LARNED, with reference to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. The conclusion of the Committee was embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted by them on the 21st of May, 1867. They had heard the parties and examined the papers, and were of the opinion that the lien of the United States on said road was not affected by alleged irregularities or illegal proceedings of the Company engaged in the construction of the same. The question raised by the memorialists was for the action of the Court and not for the Committee.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to relieve the political disabilities of WILLIAM H. BAGLEY, of Wake County, N. C., and it was passed by the requisite two-thirds vote.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill which was made the special order for to-morrow, after the morning hour.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

Mr. COVODE, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a concurrent resolution, which was passed, giving the use of the Rotunda and old Hall of Representatives, together with other parts of the Capitol for the purposes of the inauguration ball.

GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill, providing a temporary Government for Alaska. Also a bill in relation to the election of delegates from the Territories. Which were referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, made a speech in support of the bill, in the course of which he said $50,000,000 would more than cover the amount required for the payments.

On his motion, the bill was recommitted, when he moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the motion on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 46 to nays 81.

The further consideration of the motion was then postponed for three weeks from to-day.

CLAIMS AGAINST RUSSIA.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, that the President of the United States be requested to use his good offices for the purpose of obtaining from the Russian Government prompt and just consideration of the claims of BENJ. W. PERKINS and others, arising under contracts with citizens of the United States.

A PROTECTORATE FOR HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. BANKS reported the joint resolution, already published in the newspapers, proposing the protection of Hayti and San Domingo by the United States. He said that this subject had been brought to our attention very recently, and that the resolution was based upon the theory that these Republics desired the action recommended. He was not, however, authorized officially to state the fact, but mentioned it on his own responsibility, predicated on the best information which he could obtain. He had presented the subject to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There was not time for full consideration. It was a novel question and of importance, but he received the unanimous authority of the Committee to make the report.

Mr. MULLINS inquired whether, by pursuing the course recommended, they were not running the hazard of interfering with foreign Governments.

Mr. BANKS replied—In no respect whatever. No European Government had the slightest claim on the Island of San Domingo, and the resolution did not contemplate intervention in the slightest degree. It was only for the purpose of assisting Hayti and San Domingo to maintain their own institutions.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to inform the House what would be our future ability by virtue of the proposed protectorate or our new relations.

Mr. BANKS replied that the resolution did not contemplate a protectorate in the European sense. It might require nothing more than the sending thither of a vessel of war, and in case of the interruption of the public peace to advise the parties attempting revolution that they had better wait till the regular period of election occurred. He was satisfied that this would be sufficient to secure the object of the resolution.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired, whether this was not initiating steps for entangling alliances against which the Father of our Country warned us?

Mr. BANKS replied that it was not initiating steps, excepting to secure good government. All the European Powers had recognized the independence of these Republics, and Spain had withdrawn all claims to the sovereignty of the island.

Mr. WOODWARD further inquired if we extend our protection to these feeble, though independent Governments, do we not initiate aggression with European Powers?

Mr. BANKS—We do not; but we prevent aggression.

Mr. WARD inquired whether there was any precedent for the course contemplated.

Mr. BANKS replied there was no precedent, but we are in the age when new action was required. He then stated that owing to the frequent revolutions our commerce had within a few years suffered to the extent of millions of dollars, and within these Republics our trade would be very much increased, and this, if there were no other reasons, was sufficient why we should desire peace.

Mr. JUDD asked whether there was any pending negotiation between the Executive and those Governments looking to a protectorate.

Mr. BANKS replied, he was not at liberty to state the fact that there had been, but he could state his own belief, that their Governments and people desired, and would accept, our friendly intervention. More than this he could not say without compromising those Governments. He believed that when we made the proffer it would be accepted.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked, the gentleman from Massachusetts had said we might send a ship-of-war to that island. How could peace and quiet be urged unless the vessel was called on to do something?

Mr. BANKS replied that we could not take possession of the territory, or occupy their seas, without a treaty between those Republics and our own. If the Governments ask for our protection, we can afford it. Our vessels would be accompanied by officers who, if there should be an organization to revolutionize the Government, could advise the insurgents to desist from their purposes until the time for the election of President occurred in pursuance of law.

Mr. JUDD inquired—Suppose the revolutionists should refuse to accept the advice?

Mr. BANKS—Then it would be for the Government of the United States to determine what ought to be done, and consult the Senate in the shape and form of a treaty.

Mr. BINGHAM asked whether it would not be well to limit the scope of the resolution by adding to the proviso, "that it was deemed important to restrict the President so as not to be involved in an appropriation of money without first consulting the Congress of the United States and obtaining its consent for further action;" otherwise we might involve the country in a conflict of arms.

Mr. BANKS replied, we did not intend to enter into a conflict of arms. We want good government, therefore revolutions in that island imperil the peace of our own country. The resolution did not warrant an expenditure of money.

Mr. FERRISS did not see how the object could be made effectual by the limited power in the resolution, and he inquired whether the Committee, in determining to recommend the protectorate of the island, regarded it as a stepping-stone, having in view ultimate annexation of territory.

Mr. BANKS replied, the Committee had no such idea, nor had he any in that direction. There was not time for full consideration. They gave him authority to report the resolution and nothing more than that.

Mr. CULLOM said the understanding of the Committee would not justify the gentleman from Massachusetts calling for a vote on the resolution to-day.

Mr. JUDD said they wanted further time.

Mr. BANKS said he would consent that the resolution should go over till to-morrow.

The House at 4:15 adjourned.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

NEW AND STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

The Assassin Known at Last—The Detectives on His Track—A Wonderful Chapter of Crime.

The murder of CHARLES M. ROGERS in broad daylight upon his own door-stone, by a thwarted thief, was an event of a most startling character, and the history of the pursuit of that thief and assassin bids fair to surpass in interest any criminal story ever told.

To his struggle with the foot-pad Mr. ROGERS owed his death. Had he been content to be despoiled, he would have come out of the encounter with no more serious loss than that of his watch and pocket-book. But he was not so content, and, struggling with his assailant, tore from him the half of the blue flannel sack coat that he wore. In the pocket of that half was a clue that at first baffled the detectives, but finally led, by a devious and perplexing road, to the identity of the murderer. The story of how that clue was followed, and how it led the officers, surely but slowly, out of the labyrinths in which they have been floundering, was the development of yesterday.

Our readers have been fully informed of the nature of that clue. It was nothing more than an ordinary buff envelope, torn at the top, and superscribed "JAMES LOGAN, City; this will be handed by TOM." It was at once placed in the hands of experienced detectives, and a theory was established. JAMES LOGAN had been sent to Sing Sing for burglary, and had been discharged on the 14th of October. He was already an outlaw, and had, it would seem, added murder to his previous offences, for it was plain that he had received a letter from some "pal," had read it, thrown it away or burned it, and unconsciously left the envelope in the pocket of his coat. How this theory was acted on, and how that JAMES LOGAN was hunted down, has been fully told, and it only remains to add that there is now no doubt that while he knew he was wanted by the Police he was utterly unconscious of the reason why. First informed of that reason by the proclamation of MAYOR HALL, on Saturday, he at once dumfoundered his pursuers and almost established his innocence by startling Sergeant FITZGERALD with his appearance in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. That action on his part peremptorily closed the pursuit for the time, and the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house was again the Mecca of notable guardians of the public peace. Capt. CAFFREY's private office was again the scene of protracted consultations between himself, Mayor HALL, District-Attorney GARVIN, Coroner FLYNN and others. This continued all of Sunday last, and meantime the detectives employed in the case were busily but, as it resulted, aimlessly groping their way among the thieves and outcasts of the City in a vain search for light.

Monday was an important day and brought decisive results. Coroner FLYNN, accompanied by Detectives TULLY and MURPHEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was at Sing Sing as a starting point in a new campaign against the daring violator of the law. The discoveries that he made overthrew all previous conjectures, and at last established, it is believed conclusively, the identity of the murderer. To fully put this startling phase of the matter before the public, a brief retrospect is necessary.

Four or five years ago a gang of young outlaws infested the Sixteenth Ward, and so bold and frequent were the outrages which they committed that they finally became noted as the "Nineteenth-street gang." The JAMES LOGAN who surrendered himself on Saturday was one of them, and his most intimate associate among them was a youth of about his own age and almost his counterpart in personal appearance. In height, build, color of hair and eyes and complexion the two are so exactly similar that the one has often been mistaken for the other by those not intimately acquainted with both. LOGAN was at last "put away"—as the Police call it—and went to Sing Sing for a burglary at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. His "pal," was caught less than a year later in a similar crime, and he too was sentenced to a term in the State Prison. Thus it happened that the two associates in crime, intimate before their incarceration, became reunited and renewed their intimacy in the prison. Time at last separated them for LOGAN's term expired first, and, as stated, he was liberated on the 14th of October last.

Now comes the discoveries made on Monday last by Coroner FLYNN and Detective TULLY. About four weeks ago the "pal" desired to communicate with LOGAN and wrote him a letter superscribed "JAMES LOGAN, City. This will be handed you by TOM." This last could have been meant only as an intimation as to the writer, for the "pal" did not know by whom he was to send it. Convict-like he essayed to evade the regular channel of communication with the outside world—through the prison Chaplain—and managed to get down to the river where a sloop was lying, with the intention of giving the letter to some one of the hands to carry it to its destination. But when he glided to the deck of the sloop he looked about him and his breath came thick and fast. Not a prison official was in sight—not a human being had seen him approach the river. Thus far he was a free man. He peered down into the cabin—no one was there. He rummaged the little vessel and found himself the only thing of life on board. Then came a sudden resolution—he secreted himself in the hold. During the night the sloop sailed, and an unknown to all of its hands, brought to the great City the man who was to startle a vast community by the enormity of his crime. The "pal" became the bearer of his own letter to JAMES LOGAN, and as a sequence of fate, the murderer of CHARLES M. ROGERS. The letter he never delivered, for he spoke to LOGAN by word of mouth, and therefore he tore up the letter, but in a moment of forgetfulness thrust the envelope into the pocket of his coat, thus connecting him indissolubly with his crime.

The "pal" was an escaped convict, an outlaw among outlaws. Thieves were afraid to harbor him, and old associates shrunk from him; for such as he are generally soon run down, and being restored to prison, the acts of those who befriend them are scored against them in the detective books for use at some future time. True the "pal" had the sympathy of the "Nineteenth-street gang," but that was unsubstantial and he was desperate. Thus it happened that in the grey dawn of the 31st day of December he was passing with his taller and less courageous comrade through Twelfth-street, when the massive chain of Mr. ROGERS caught his eye. The remainder of the horrible story has been fully told, with one single exception. The assassins thought, and the public have believed, that their act was unseen by any human eye except that of their victim; but the tireless industry of Capt. CAFFREY yesterday discovered that there had been one reputable and intelligent witness of the whole affair. It was the approach of this man that so frightened the "pal" that he fled precipitately the moment after the stabbing and did not tarry to pick up his hat, the sheath of his knife or the fragment of his coat. His companion fled with him, the murderer as he ran putting on the overcoat which that companion had held for him. This discovered witness cannot only minutely describe the murder, but the person and countenance of the murderer are stamped indelibly upon his mind by the savagery of the deed he witnessed. Why he did not voluntarily come forward to give the authorities the benefit of his knowledge has been satisfactorily explained by his fear of being imprisoned as a witness; and while his name is, for the present, withheld, he will be forthcoming at the proper time.

Thus far we have related facts discovered on Monday and yesterday, and the proofs of which are already in the hands of the authorities. We could go further, and give the name and history of the "pal" who became his own letter bearer, and who is the murderer, but for the fact that publicity would enable him to break through the living wall of detectives which is rapidly and surely closing in around him. On the right scent at last, the officers are giving redoubled effort to the pursuit, and are confident of an early success. Detective IRVING, of the Central Police Office, has been added to the pursuers, and his intimate knowledge of the person of the hunted man, and his ability and long experience as a detective will be of invaluable assistance to the overworked Capt. CAFFREY and his subordinates, Sergeant LOWERY and Officers TULLY, MURPHEY, BARKER, GILLEN and others. Last night the authorities were almost certain of the whereabouts of the murderer, but in detective business nothing is done until all is accomplished, and it is not proper at this moment to give publicity to the precise progress of the pursuit. It can be said, however, that all of those engaged in the chase were confident of its early and successful termination. For the present the passive accomplice has been forgotten, and all endeavors are bent to the capture of the "pal" who came from Sing Sing in the hold of a sloop, the bearer of his own letter, which he never delivered, and the murderer of Mr. ROGERS.

All we have thus far narrated was yesterday under the surface, known to but few, and not even suspected by many. Some even of those engaged in the pursuit had no knowledge of the truth, but were doing their work in obedience to the directions of Mayor HALL, District-Attorney GARVIN or Capt. CAFFREY, were indeed assisting in the chase, but only indirectly. This fact led yesterday to another apparent complication, in the arrest of a second JAMES LOGAN, by Officers KEARNS and TERWILLIGER, acting under the direction of Capt. ALLAIRE of the Twenty-first Precinct. This JAMES LOGAN is described as one of the "Romans" of the Twenty-first Ward, and appears to have been wanted for some time, but it is not entirely clear that Capt. ALLAIRE was not working independently of all other parties. However that may be, this LOGAN was arrested at an early hour of the morning, just after he left a house on the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. Subsequently the same officers arrested his brother, MICHAEL LOGAN, in Twenty-ninth-street, and both prisoners were taken before Coroner FLYNN, at No. 4 Centre-street. There the prisoner, JAMES, was confronted with the negro boy, and the half coat and the hat were tried upon him, but for what reason did not appear any more clearly than the result, which was not disclosed. After these forms had been gone through with, JAMES LOGAN was returned to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house and MICHAEL was sent to the House of Detention, both being under commitment of Coroner FLYNN. It appears, however, that these persons are held only as witnesses and for the benefit of the link of information which they may be able to supply.

This same desire for link-information led on Monday night to the arrest of a somewhat noted character. Wood was brought to the authorities that one "Butcher" JOHNSON, a member of the Nineteenth-street gang, was boasting in grog-shops with his pals that he knew all about the murder, and could tell wonderful stories if he chose. His tongue got "Butcher" into trouble, for Mayor HALL sent out Sergeant LOWERY and Detective TULLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to intimate to the talkative "Butcher" that he was wanted. The officers hunted through all the uptown haunts without finding him, but at last came upon him in the aristocratic resort of his kind at the corner of Mercer and Prince streets. They boldly entered and took him from an inner room, although surrounded by thieves, who were strongly declaring that he should not go. Brought to the Station-house and confronted with Capt. CAFFREY, the voluble "Butcher" grew suddenly cautious and declared that he knew nothing of the murder and had never made the remarks attributed to him. He was however detained all night. Yesterday, however, Capt. CAFFREY and Coroner FLYNN became convinced that he in reality knew nothing of the affair, and he was discharged on his own recognizance.

These two arrests were the episodes publicly known yesterday, and hence considered the important events of the day in connection with the Rogers murder. Even the active participants in the arrests did not seem to know that they were only of secondary importance, and intended either to furnish the eagerly sought for link-information, or as a blind to the real business in hand of following the letter-carrying "pal."

This business was being actively prosecuted up to a late hour of the night. Not the least interesting of the latest developments in the case, is the fact that Mayor HALL is confident that any needed amount of money will be voluntarily contributed by citizens to effect the desired arrest. Hence he will have no hesitancy in offering a reward of any amount if he shall consider it necessary to secure, or even expedite, the result so eagerly sought and so confidently believed to be near at hand.

A New Political Party.

A meeting took place last night at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of ventilating and discussing sundry new political ideas. Mr. WARREN CHASE was called to the chair, and Mr. GEORGE B. ALLEN was chosen Secretary. The latter gentleman read a call, stating that a series of meetings had been held at No. 38 East Twenty-seventh-street, which had culminated in a series of resolutions, and been embodied in an address. This was read by Mr. IRA B. DAVIS. It deplored the corruption existing in Government, in finances, and in society at large, and proposed as a remedy either political action or a reorganization of labor, upon the principle of mutual interest. In a land overflowing with milk and honey, poverty, disease and death were everywhere rife. It suggested that Government should start industries, giving employment to all who desired it, and that in the meantime joint stock associations for mechanical and agricultural pursuits should be organized. Speeches were made for and against the principles of the address by Messrs. Ira B. Davis, L. Thompson, P. McChesney, Dr. Halloch and lady, Mrs. S. F. Norton, Dr. Clinton Roosevelt and Dr. Schwackhammer. The speakers had evidently made the study of both social and political science a specialty. Their views were far beyond what is understood as radicalism at the present moment.

An adjournment took place, subject the to call of the Committee on Resolutions.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONSOLIDATION OF CITIES IN HUDSON COUNTY.—A meeting of residents of Hudson City was held last evening at Allen's Hotel, for the purpose of considering the proposal of consolidating into one city that portion of Hudson County, midway between Hackensack and Passaic River, on the west bank to Newark Bay; then proceeding north until it struck the Newark plank-road; from that point, in a line directly north, to the mouth of Saw-Mill Creek, taking all the territory east of that line, which would exclude Harrison and Kearney townships, the line running west of the Half-Way House on the Newark Turnpike. There was a large and respectable attendance. Mr. HEADEN was appointed Chairman, and Mr. C. NEWHAM, Secretary. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, who delivered a few remarks in favor of consolidation. He said that the Government under which the people of Hudson City lived was inefficient; that taxation was continually increasing, and the city was at the present a less desirable place to live in than it was fifteen years ago; that they had the worst streets and flagways of any city in America, and that in reality Hudson City was more largely taxed than New York. The only remedy for all this, he considered, was consolidation, so that the interests of one city should not clash with the interests of all. Mr. JOHN H. PLATT stated that in the bill proposed it was intended each city should bear its own indebtedness. A letter was read from Mr. W. B. OGDEN in favor of the movement. Mr. PLATT also stated it was proposed that Police Commissioners should be appointed. The CHAIRMAN further remarked that the bill was not to be "pushed through," and that the people would be first asked to give their opinion on the matter. After some remarks from Mr. STAPLES against consolidation, and from Mr. HOGAN and others in favor of it, it was resolved, that in view of the many advantages which would accrue to Hudson City from consolidation, that the freeholders be requested to give their aid toward passing a bill in reference to the matter.

NEWARK BOARD OF TRADE.—The Newark Board of Trade held a meeting on Monday night, at which a communication was presented representing the fact that obstructions of a dangerous description were being formed in the river, which were likely to prove an obstacle to navigation. Among other obstructions was a high sand-bar above Centre-street. The annual report of the Secretary was read, showing that the number of members was 248, and the receipts $2,443, for the past year.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A new building, to be known as the Episcopal Church of St. Paul, is about to be erected at the corner of Hudson and Sixth streets, Hoboken. The designs have been completed and arrangements have already been entered into with the Hoboken Land Improvement Company for the purchase of the ground necessary for the purpose. The old church, at the corner of Hudson and Third streets, will be sold, and the erection of the new edifice will be commenced in May next.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, a track inspector on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was killed yesterday morning by being run over by a train near Greenville. He was walking on the track, and stepping aside to get out of the way of a westward bound train, was struck by one going in the opposite direction, being thrown from the track and instantly killed. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

ARREST OF YOUNG RUFFIANS.—Three young men, named WM. WHALEN, JAS. SANDS and JOHN WILLIS, were arrested in Newark yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the outrage upon Mrs. SARAH ANDERSON on Sunday evening, when she was also robbed of her pocket-book, containing $11. They were committed for trial.

IMPROVEMENTS UPON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—It is said that a third rail will soon be laid on the Morris and Essex Railroad from Scranton to New-Hampton, a distance of eighty-three miles, thus enabling the Company to run narrow gauge cars over the entire length of the road.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A seaman named JOHN GARSIDE, employed in painting a mast of the Cunard steamship *China*, fell yesterday afternoon from the gaff of the foremast on to the saloon-deck of the vessel and was instantly killed. His head was mashed to a jelly, and both his legs and several of his ribs were broken. Deceased was a native of Liverpool, aged 37, and leaves a wife in Philadelphia.

HORSE RAILROAD.—An arrangement has been come to between the managers of the Bergen and Hoboken Horse Railroad Companies, by which the Bergen Horse Railroad Company have agreed to allow the use of their tracks between Jersey-avenue and the ferry to the Hoboken Horse Railroad Company.

HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS.—This new Irish troupe played very successfully last evening at the Catholic Institute, Jersey City, to an overflowing house, and were loudly applauded.

BURGLARY IN NEWARK.—The boot and shoe store of OWEN LUCKEY, at No. 16 Broad-street, was broken open by burglars during Monday night. About $50 worth of goods were abstracted.

Court Calendars for Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
40—N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. vs. Vesley.	37—Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
62—Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	60—Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
66—McIntosh vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	

Preferred Causes and Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Copeland vs. Hecson Mountain Coal Co.	15—Overton vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
2—Jackson vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	16—Willetts et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
6—Stevens vs. Clark.	40—Bradley, ex'r, &c., vs. Mutual Benevolent Life Ins. Co.
10—Fessenden vs. Swift.	41—Frith et al. vs. Campbell et al.
12—Willets et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	42—Devoe et al. vs. Marchant et al.
13—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hoppock et al.	
14—Olmstead, President, &c., vs. Ackerman.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
265—McCready vs. Leary et al.	351—Chard, &c., vs. Compton.
272—Springer vs. Dwyer.	366—Hollister et al. vs. Furniss.
283—Baer vs. Herzog.	377—Mott et al. vs. Renshaw.
293—Indemnity Fire Ins. Co. vs. Great Western Mar. Ins. Co.	380—Marks vs. McCarty et al.
313½—Morse vs. Kuhner.	90—The Mayor, &c., vs. Messerole et al.
325—Schultz vs. Cummings.	42—The Mayor, &c., vs. Messerole et al.
327—Reed vs. Cummings.	371—Merritt vs. Hutchinson.
335—Soces vs. Blatchford.	381—Sprizer vs. Levy et al.
337—Darling et al. vs. Brown et al.	385—Schultze vs. Elliott.
312—Smith vs. Spencer et al.	
342—Clark vs. Leland.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
92—Kennedy vs. Shaughnessy et al.	169—Wright et al. vs. Leighton et al.
125—Jenks vs. N. Y. Cent. R. R. Co.	170—Smith vs. Wakeman.
126—Jenks vs. N. Y. Cent. R. R. Co.	174—Archer et al. vs. Shults et al.
126½—Jenks vs. N. Y. Cent. R. R. Co.	175—Strauss et al. vs. Fedburutter.
127—Askins et al. vs. Newland et al.	176—Thomas vs. Thomas.
128—Gerding vs. Koble.	178—Danger vs. Friedberger et al.
145—Collins vs. Potter et al.	180—Brett et al. vs. Roe et al.
146—Kennedy vs. Potter et al.	182—Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Vil. of N. Brighton.
151—Dengel vs. Dengel.	208—Purves et al. vs. Nixburn et al.
155—Pepoi vs. Lachenmeister et al.	209—Walter vs. Wood &c.
159—Stryker et al. vs. Rose, Pres't.	211—Ambler vs. Skinner.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, F. J., Brady and Barrett, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

General Term calendar continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1264—Saltonstall vs. Beck.	1387—Adamson vs. McDermott.
1270—Quinn vs. Hastings.	1390—Smith vs. Peck.
1322—Merrifield vs. Travis.	1393—Stauff vs. Levy.
1338—Miller vs. Levy.	1399—Bohlsber vs. Klor.
1147—Walters vs. Brady.	1400—Nesbitt vs. Peters.
1354—Lynch vs. Meyers.	1400½—Strauss vs. Larkin.
1306—Gallagher vs. Brown.	1401—Dillon vs. Slowvich.
1330—Gorth vs. Rusk.	1402—Francis vs. Kirkpatrick.
1328—Fleten vs. Dorling.	1403—Seixas vs. Dexter.
1330—Schnabel vs. Lehmaier.	1404—Baker vs. Lewis.
1346—Piaget vs. Coffee.	1405—Beach vs. Link.
1308—Boorears vs. Fox.	1406—Brown vs. Harriott.
1351—Welch vs. Empire S. M. Company.	1407—Deverhauer vs. Ulner.
	1408—Wilson vs. Smith.
	1409—Wendel vs. Bolte.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 12—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¼. Stocks steady. Erie, 25¼; Illinois, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 12—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Linseed Cakes firmer, but not higher.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

Consols, 92¾ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is easier, but not lower.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 57s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 75s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil firmer but not higher.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Tallow, 48s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 6¾d. ₩ gallon.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Cotton dull both on the spot and to arrive; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 131f. ₩ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 130f.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 12—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer but not quotably higher. There is considerable activity, and the sales of the day, it is thought, will reach 12,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The market for goods and yarns at Manchester is firm but quiet. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 9th inst., since the last report, have been 1,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at 26s. 6d.@27s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat, 11s. 9d.@12s. ₩ cental for California White, and 10s. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 38s. 6d. ₩ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 34s. 6d. for new.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¾@93 for money and 93 for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾. Stocks firm; Erie Railway, 26; Illinois Central, 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 45¾.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. ₩ cental.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 75s. ₩ cwt.

PRODUCE—Cloverseed, 48s.@50s. ₩ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, afloat, 25s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Tallow, 48s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. @57s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Petroleum unchanged.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Bourse strong; Rentes, 70f. 2c.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Jan. 12—Evening.

COTTON closed quiet and steady at 130f. for Tres Ordinaire on spot, and 131f. for Low Middling to arrive.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Sugar advancing; American buyers offer 8¼ reals. Exchange declining slightly; on United States, 30 days sight, in currency, 23 ₩ cent. discount; on London, 11@11¼ ₩ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Exchange on New-York firm at unchanged rates. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 25@6 62½. WHEAT firm and in fair demand at a decline of 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 20@$1 23½; No. 2 at $1 13¾. CORN quiet and easier; New, 54c.; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 58c.; no grade, 50c.@52c. OATS dull at a decline of ½c.; sales at 47½c. RYE dull at $1 11@$1 12. BARLEY firmer and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 at $1 66@$1 67. WHISKEY nominal at 95c.@96c. PROVISIONS quiet and steady; sales of 1,600 bbls. Mess Pork at $29, cash; $27 75, seller February and March; $30, first half of April. LARD steady and quiet at 19c. cash, and 19½c. seller March. Rough Sides, 14c.; Cumberland Middles, 15½c. BEEF HAMS, $22. DRESSED HOGS firm at $12 50@$13. LIVE HOGS quiet and firmer, ranging from $9 50@$11 50. BEEF CATTLE firmer, ranging from $4 25@$7 60. RECEIPTS to-day—8,000 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON unchanged. QUERCITRON BARK—No. 1 quiet at $40 ₩ ton. CLOVERSEED very active and prices well maintained; Fair and Prime at $7 87½@$8 50. FLAXSEED, $2 60@$2 65. FLOUR dull and depressed, with downward tendency; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 75; Fancy, $7 75@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 75@$10 50. WHEAT—market favors buyers; Red, $1 85@$2; Amber, $2 05@$2 10; Fair and Good, $2 12@$2 15 for choice. RYE unchanged. CORN quiet, but firmer; New Yellow, 88c.@92c.; New White, 85c. OATS declined; Western, 72c.@73c.; Pennsylvania, 65c. WHISKEY dull at $1 01@$1 03. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR firm; Family, $7 75@$8. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red, $1 73@$1 75; No. 1 held at $1 80. CORN firmer; ear, 63c. RYE firm at 68c. OATS quiet at 60c.@61c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON quiet and unchanged. WHISKEY dull at 97c. HOGS nominally unchanged; receipts small. PROVISIONS firm and quiet, with no speculative demand. MESS PORK nominally $30@$30 25. LARD, 19¼c.@19½c. for Prime Kettle; 18c. for Head and Gut; 19¾c. for Prime Steam. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c., packed. BULK MEATS unchanged. GREEN MEATS in demand at 10½c.@11c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Sides; 15½c.@15¾c. for Hams. Gold, 135. Exchange active and higher.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy; Prime to Choice Fall, $1 50@$1 85; Fancy Spring, $1 40. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS and BARLEY are unchanged. PORK firm at $29 50@$30. BULK MEATS in jobbing demand at 12½c. for Shoulders; 15¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Sides. BACON steady at 14c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Sides; 18c. for Sugar-cured Hams. LARD—Prime Kettle, 19c. WHISKEY dull at 97c. HOGS firm at $9 50@$10 50. CATTLE firm at $3 50@$7, gross, for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 8,800 bushels; Corn, 4,200 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON steady; Middlings, 28⅛c.; sales, 6,900 bales, including 2,200 bales after close of market yesterday; receipts 2,800 bales. Gold, 135¼. Exchange—Sterling, 147; Commercial, 145@146½; New-York Sight, ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. discount. SUGAR firm and advanced ¼c. MOLASSES firm and unchanged. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $7 12; Double Extra, $7 40@$7 50; Treble Extra, $8. CORN—White, 76c.@77c.; Yellow, 85c. OATS dull at 65c.@68c. BRAN dull at $1 15@$1 25. HAY dull; Prime, $24@$26. PORK firm at $31. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD—Tierce, 20c.; keg, 21½c. WHISKEY irregular; Western Rectified, $1@$1 10. COFFEE steady and firm at 14½c.@16½c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR steady, at unchanged rates; sales, 900 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, at unchanged rates; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 75; White Canada, $2 15@$2 20. CORN quiet at $1 02. OATS, 66c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 20 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $28; Shipstuff, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 86c.; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 19; No. 2 at $1 12. OATS dull at 46c. CORN firm; New, 70c. RYE—Sales of No. 1 at $1 18. BARLEY nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS nominal at $12 25@$12 50. RECEIPTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bbls. Pork.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON steady; 28½c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR—Little inquiry and prices weak. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN dull; Prime White, 85c.@88c.; Yellow, 90c.@93c. OATS dull at 68c.@73c. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 55. MESS PORK firm at $30@$30 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides at 17c.@17½c.; Clear Sides at 17¾c.@17⅞c.; Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 20c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

TOBACCO—Sales 111 hhds.; New Lugs to Medium Leaf, $4 50@$13 50. COTTON, 27¼c. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 19¼c.@20c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c., packed. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c., packed. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 82. CORN, 56c.@6c. OATS, 60c.@62c. RAW WHISKY, free, $1.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 644 head; there was very little change from last week; sales of Extra at $12@$13 50; First Quality, $11 50@$12 50; Second Quality, $10@$10 50; Third Quality, $7 50@$9 50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,620 head; the market was dull, but good lots found a ready sale; poor were neglected; sales at 3c.@7c. ₩ lb.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT entirely nominal, with no demand. CORN dull; buyers are holding off; sales of four cars of New on the track at 80c. OATS nominal at 64c.@65c. RYE held at $1 40. BARLEY unsettled; sales of four cars Canada at $1 88, delivered. MESS PORK firm at $30. LARD firm at 20c. DRESSED HOGS—None offered; nominally 12c.@14c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON quiet and firm at 28c.; receipts, 1,100 bales; exports, 633 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 55c.@67c. OATS, 65c.@67c. PORK, $31. LARD, 20c.@21c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. DRESSED HOGS, 12c.@12½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE closed weak at 47c.@48c. ROSIN dull; Strained Common, $2; high grades are in demand; the market is bare. TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR advanced 5c.; sales at $2 35. COTTON in fair demand at 27½c. for Strict Middlings.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; Amber Michigan, $1 72. CORN declining; New No. 1, 61½c.; New Rejected, 59½c.; New Yellow, 64c. OATS dull. RYE dull. DRESSED HOGS firm at $12 25@$12 50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed firm; sales, 800 bales; Middlings, 27½c.@27¾c.; receipts, 2,000 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,022 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON easier; sales, 576 bales; receipts, 383 bales; Middlings, 27c.@27½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON quiet and steady; sales, 800 bales; Middlings, 26¾c.@27¼c.; receipts, 3,161 bales.

[illegible]

[illegible] to the first symptoms of Consumption, and check the disease in its incipiency, by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

England	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Jan. 13	New-York	London
Hermann	Jan. 14	New-York	Bremen
City of New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana
De Soto	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	Havana
Rising Star	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *China*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies by the *Morro Castle* close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 6:15 P. M.
North, Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—C. Crane, J. Burns, P. Murphy, M. Cohe, J. R. Lowry, J. McCann, R. T. Lawton, C. E. Bruce, H. R. Morgan and wife, Miss Malard, P. A. Harrous, George W. Anderson, Joseph Luston, F. Van Zalen, J. Swan, M. Bedingsen, John S. Milner, John McKensan, J. C. Tutton, L. Ryan, and 18 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 12—*In steamship Allemannia, for Hamburg*—F. Solomons, Capt. Weller, Hy. Markson, Mrs. Bertha Markson, Miss Bertha Markson, W. J. Payne, Wm. F. Miller, John Grunewald, Mrs. Grunewald, G. H. Giesbrecht, David Lilienfeld, Eugene Friburg, George Gerstle and lady, Aug. Frohl and family, Carl Kuske, Max Breithaupt, Hy. Kahle, John Gibsey, Peter Anthony, B. Fernowsky, Hy. Triefenbach, Wm. Ruthen and lady, Gertrude Willmer, Aug. Lucke, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7 23 | Sun sets....4 57 | Moon sets....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8 19 | Gov. Island..9 08 | Hell Gate....10 [illegible]

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Siam, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool via Halifax, John G. Dale; China, (Br.,) Hockly, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Allemannia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Hatteras, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Carroll, Childs, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Good Hope, Urquhart, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Brigs Helen, (Br.,) Doane, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; Galatia, (Br.,) McKenzie, Matanzas, G. H. Brewer.

Schooners Ovenue, Small, Ponce, P. R., F. Talbot & Co.; A. L. Fitch, Yates, Rosse Terre, St. Kitts, G. Wessels; Francis Lavey, Lavey, Baltimore, O. H. Mallory; John Crocker, Hodgdon, Mobile, Miller & Houghton; Sarah Fish, Thompson, Savannah, Phillips & Brown; Hero, Poole, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Abe Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston Jan. 1, via Key West 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced heavy gales from N. E. north of Hatteras.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Dec. 29, Queenstown 30th, and Boston Jan. 10, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denis, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Somerset, Reed, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Jan. 11, at 10 A. M., lat. 37, lon. 74 30, passed steamship W. P. Clyde, hence for Wilmington. The M. experienced strong gales and thick weather from N. N. E. to N. E. since passing Hatteras.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Nyborg, (Dan.,) Lange, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 10, in lon. 37, and had fine weather.

Brig Nigretto, (of Stockton,) Bennett, Malaga 42 ds., and Gibraltar 40 ds., with fruit to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had light westerly winds most of the passage. Nov. 3, 20 miles E. of the Rock, spoke bark A. A. Hurlbert, from Alicante for New-York.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbadoes,) Lind, Para 21 ds., with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Brig Nuevitas, Wood, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Corrientes, Lord, Elizabethport, for Aspinwall.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Oates, Shulee, N. S., via New-Haven 2 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Favorite, (Br.,) Newcomb, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Emma Wadsworth, Mainstre, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Maris, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Elizabethport, for Richmond.

Schr. Viola, Hill, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, New-Haven.

Schr. Oriole, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Sloop Wasp, Nash, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, for Liverpool via Halifax; Charleston, for Charleston; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Hatteras, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 12—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12—Sld. steamer Ellen S. Terry, for New-York; ship Macauley, for Liverpool; barks Pleiades, for Matanzas; Mindora and Beatrice, for West Indies; Clifton and Amazon, for Rio Janeiro; James Godfrey, for London; brigs Fish, for Belfast; Americus, Italia, Chattanooga, Waredale, Wadsworth, Caroline and E. M. Tucker, for Sagua; Chesapeake, for Demerara; schr. Webster Bernard, for Cuba, and a fleet of coasters.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 10—Arr. schrs. Carrie A. Pitman, Norfolk, for Boston; Mary E. Rankin, Baltimore, for Boston; Ida L., Philadelphia, for Boston; Marietta Tilton, Baltimore, for Boston; J. W. Hall, Boston, for Jacksonville.

Jan. 11—Arr. schrs. Samuel Fish, James River, for Boston; Nellie Chase, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth; Wave, Elizabethport, for Beverly; John R. Austin, Philadelphia, for Boston; O. A. Dow, New-York, for Portland.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12—Cld. steamship Leo, for New-York; schr. Grand Pre, for Teneriffe, Canary Islands.

The weather is cold; wind, W. N. W.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 12—Cld. steamer Pioneer, for Wilmington.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12—Arr. steamship Champion off the porte.

Sld. schrs. H. N. Hawkins, for Boston; M. A. Van Cleef, for Georgetown, S. C.; steamships James Adger, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Dec. 22, schr. Enchantress, for New-York in 5 ds., and Charles Thompson, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12—The Inman steamships City of Baltimore and City of Cork, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship The Queen, from New-York, arrived yesterday.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY, OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF JURGENSEN, NARDIN, JACOT, SALTZMAN, MICOUD, GERARD, FRODSHAM, PEARDON, GORDING, RUGENSTEIN, HARRISON, TAYLOR, &c.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF AMERICAN

WATCHES.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

70,000 CURES (INCLUDING THE POPE'S) OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in Medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 2 pounds, $2 25; 24 pounds, $18.

Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, $1 25. Copies of cures may be had gratis. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York. And all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.